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No. 16,332. 號二十三百三千六萬一第 日三金月七年二統宣 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 27TH, 1910. 六拜禮 號七金月八年十一百九千一英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

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[a34-1]

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[a1472]

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[a728]

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10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 Noon ... Every 15 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
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[a27]

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Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, EC

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 27TH, 1910.

Though Hongkong's trade associations with Manchurian ports are not extensive, they are at the same time sufficiently considerable to justify an interest in the remarkable development of the Three Eastern Provinces, which has followed the inauguration of railways. Hongkong, indeed, before the Japanese so strongly became entrenched in Manchuria, occupied first place on the list of foreign countries trading with this territory. Though the position has been changed, the trade has not shown any falling off, but rather a substantial increase. The feature which, as pointed out before in this column, possesses most interest for Hongkong and British traders is that Newchwang is being overshadowed by Dairen. Here the Japanese are making a bold bid to capture the Manchurian trade, and, aided by the natural advantages enjoyed by the port, they have made it the principal outlet for the produce of South Manchuria. Mr. VICE-CONSUL PATON in his report declares that with the development of Manchuria the port of Dairen is bound to expand in proportion, but he also points out that its rate of growth will be seriously retarded so long as it remains as at present little more than a landing stage for goods, and liable to have its position as the main outlet for a large part of Manchuria contested by the discovery of a port

with better shipping facilities, though he indicates that future progress lies in the way of industries being established. Whether Dairen remains the principal port, or another is found, the effect will still be the same so far as Newchwang is concerned. Its trade position will be assailed by the Japanese, and whether it holds its own or not depends largely upon the increased facilities it offers to the large measure of business which it at present retains. Should its downfall be accomplished, the result will be to bring British interests into closer and severer competition than at present with the Japanese, who by reason of the geographical proximity of their country, as well as by their early establishment in the port of Dairen, would occupy a more favoured position than their competitors. Another port may yet be found better circumstanced than Dairen, but the probabilities are all in favour of the advance of the former Dairen, especially having regard to the large railway interests established there and the extensive facilities afforded to shipping. The nucleus of almost everything of value here was created by the Russians, but the Japanese have made good use of their legacy. Dairen impressed Mr. E. J. HARRISON, the author of "Peace or War East of Baku?" as a preposterous anomaly. In design, it is a purely European city. "A cathedral, mansions, roads, parks and warehouses, the useful and the ornamental, spring into being as if by magic, and it is to-day almost impossible to imagine, as one looks down the main street leading from the Yamato Hotel to the sumptuous new Japanese railway bridge called Nihon Bashi, that one is in China. Only at Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin, and one or two other of the older foreign settlements can one find such uniformly well-graded and well-kept roads and sidewalks, while if it imposes a severe mental strain to realise that one is in China, it impresses one as equally incongruous that this wholly European environment, in many places reminiscent of some quiet English suburb with rows of brick houses and front gardens, should to-day belong to Japan." Dairen, is indeed in many respects a unique city, and our interest in it is not decreased by the suggestion that the individual Japanese in Dairen will either change with his environment or the environment will change with him. However, no matter what alterations may be effected in its exterior, it is patent to all that Japan has come to Dairen to stay. She is building there such enormous vested interests that, lease or no lease, it will be virtually impossible for China to buy her out when the nominal time arrives, and when to that is added the record of progress as outlined by the British Vice-Consul there, it will be apparent that her economic position is likely to prove well nigh unassailable. While the development of the Three Eastern Provinces will naturally be reflected in a bigger volume of foreign trade, to the advantage of the commercial nations generally, it must follow that with the favoured position occupied by Japan the largest proportion of that increase should accrue to her own traders.

We are pleased to learn that Colonel Bayard is now out of danger.

The Bishop of Victoria will be the preacher at the morning service at St. John's Cathedral, to-morrow (Sunday).

The *Peking Gazette*, in a leading article, discusses the possibility of the price of tin rising owing to machinery coming in vogue as the eyes of the various mines worked by manual labour are picked out.

Mr. E. R. Hallifax was engaged some considerable time at the Magistracy yesterday hearing summonses for obstruction, taken against shopkeepers and against ricksha coolies. One shopkeeper was fined \$15.

Chinese barbers in Hongkong seem to have little or no reputation to lose. A batch of them from West Point, ten in number, were caught gambling on Thursday, and being brought before Mr. Wood at the Magistracy next day they were each fined three dollars.

An ingenious piece of bluff, which, however, did not work, was tried on Thursday by a resourceful Chinese. William Hochstadt, a German marine officer, was walking along Des Vaux Road West, and sticking out from his jacket pocket was a pocket book showing papers which looked like dollar notes. This caught the eye of a Chinaman who sidled up to him and snatched the pocket book. The German felt the tug at his pocket, and stopped and looked round. He saw nobody running and was about to resume walking when he noticed the Chinaman with the papers. He ran towards him and the latter bolted, but his speed was not equal to that of the faster-footed officer, who caught him. When he had made the capture a man came up to him, and producing a police whistle said, "I'm long policeman." The officer didn't believe him and waited until a lunk in uniform appeared on the scene and to him he handed over the thief. By this time the pseudo policeman had disappeared.

H.M.S. *Olla* arrived in port from the North yesterday. She's flying the paying-off pennant.

It will be noticed that the Hongkong and South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd. is now quoted on the local Stock Exchange.

Twenty-two cases of small-pox were reported in Penang during the week ended August 13. Three cases proved fatal. One of the victims was Mr. V. D. L. Peterson, aged 22, a son of Mr. H. H. Peterson, the chief clerk in the Municipal Secretariat, in which office the deceased worked. It is mentioned that he was the only municipal official who refused to be vaccinated.

A few months ago when the Chief Justice of Hongkong (Sir Francis Piggott) was in England on leave, his Honour gave evidence before the Royal Commission then considering the law of divorce. He emphasised the harshness which the present law imposes on residents in the Crown Colonies and advocated a national law of divorce administrable in the place of residence of the parties to the suit. In this connection it is interesting to notice that at last week's meeting of the Legislative Council at Singapore a Bill giving to the Supreme Court jurisdiction in divorce and matrimonial causes was read a first time. It was introduced by the Attorney-General (Mr. Belfield), who, a report says, referred to the necessity of such legislation and the anomaly that for some persons in the Colony there was no method of relief, by way of divorce from matrimonial difficulties. He personally knew cases of people, who would come within the scope of this Bill, who had sought advice with the object of escaping from their difficulties, but who of necessity had been told that for them no way was open. The matter first came under notice in 1907 when a Bill was drafted, and was referred to a special committee. After revision it was sent Home, where it was considered by the law officers of the Crown. It was apparent therefore that the measure was not a hasty or ill-considered one.

"MESQUITA" CELEBRATIONS AT MACAO.

On the arrival of the s.s. *Sui Tai* on Wednesday evening at Macao, the Central Committee represented by Lieut. Col. Marques, Dr. Andrade and Mr. A. Pacheco welcomed the Hongkong Deputation. The latter in returning their thanks offered to the Macao Committee a magnificent wreath of cypress interlaced with white and black ribbons in which the following inscriptions were printed in gold and silver: "Homagem ao heroe Coronel Vicente Nicolao de Mesquita," "Da Comissao Filial e Subscriptores do Hongkong," "In the centre was a beautiful representation of the arms of artillery in relief and having above it the words—1849 *Honorata patria*; and at the bottom—*A patria reconhecida hoje os contemplos 1910*—This wreath was at once conveyed to the St. Cathedral and placed at the foot of the catafalque.

The Hongkong Deputation was then invited to the Cemetery for the purpose of carrying into the Cathedral the funeral urn containing the remains of Col. Mesquita. It was placed on the catafalque.

On Thursday morning the Cathedral was thrown open to the public. The whole of the Cathedral was draped in black and white, and in the centre a huge catafalque was conspicuously seen, surrounded with palms and cypress with a profusion of candles. Two magnificent wreaths were placed at the foot, one from the Hongkong Committee and the other from the Naval Officers of Macao. Special seats were provided for His Excellency the Governor and staff on the Gospel side, and seats were also reserved for the Colonial Secretary, the members of the Legislative Council, the Inspector of Finance, Army and Navy Officers and the members of the Macao and Hongkong Committees.

On the Epistle side were the Chief Justice, the civil officials and the consular body. The church was crowded at 9.10 a.m. The congregation included the members of the College of S. Rosa de Lima and those of the Canossian institution.

His Lordship the Bishop entered the Sanctuary with the staff of the Church body, the clergy and seminarians, and the officiating clergy with a deacon and sub-deacon stepped on the main altar, which was draped in black and with silver ornaments, and the Requiem Mass was then started. The *Chorus di capella* was conducted by the St. Joseph's College choir. After Mass the very Rev. Fr. Costa Nunes, Vicar General, delivered an eloquent funeral oration, taking for his text: "He immortalized himself pro patria." At the conclusion of the sermon His Lordship the Bishop in his pontifical robes approached the catafalque with all the clergy and gave his last blessing, while the choir intoned the *Deus ire, Deus illa*, bringing a most impressive service to a close.

In the evening a special session was held at the "Gremio Militar," presided over by H. E. Governor E. Marques. The Governor in his speech invited General Garcia to unveil the portrait of the late Governor Amaral, and Mr. A. J. V. Ribeiro, the President of the Hongkong Committee, followed to unveil that of Colonel Mesquita. Then followed speeches by Lieut. Col. Marques, the President of the Macao Committee, and the very Rev. Fr. Costa Nunes, Vicar General of Macao, whose eloquent orations were warmly applauded. The *afresco* promenade was very enjoyable, the Military Band playing an excellent programme. There were public illuminations in the town at night to mark the anniversary of the memorable events of Passalote.

A grand soiree takes place to-night (Saturday) at the Macao Club, in honour of the Portuguese guests of the Far East and the members of the Hongkong Committee who took part in the "Mesquita" celebrations.

TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraph Messages
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[REUTERS'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]

[FROM THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

REBELLION IN EASTERN TURKESTAN.

PEKING, August 26th.

It is reported that the rebellion in Chinese Eastern Turkestan is becoming so serious that the officials are unable to cope with it.

ANNEXATION OF KOREA.

BRITISH VIEWS.

LONDON, August 25th.

In London the annexation of Korea by Japan is described as the turning point in Far Eastern history, and the fascinating question being discussed is how far will Japan go.

The Conservative newspapers consider the change more nominal than real, as the independence of Korea has been merely a polite fiction.

The Radical "Daily News" says that the annexation of Korea has been carried out with a ruthlessness which is a terrible forecast of Oriental Imperialism.

The "Times" declares that it has been plain for some time that the incorporation of Korea by Japan was the only sound solution of many difficulties which had arisen when Japan finally abandoned her insular position. "We are convinced," the journal proceeds, "that Japan is well able to face her larger destinies with that lofty unfaltering courage which has always distinguished her in high politics."

LATER.

The "Daily Chronicle" says it is convinced that Japan will show the world that she appreciates the duties connected with the annexation of Korea.

The "Standard" says the Japanese have now a chance of winning the good opinion of the world as a people able to rule others as well as themselves.

THE BOSSES AND MR. ROOSEVELT.

LONDON, August 26th.

Mr. Roosevelt's triumph has brought a declaration of war from the "Bosses," who say they will fight Mr. Roosevelt to the end.

THE STRAITS SHIPPING RING BILL.

At a meeting of the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements last week, Mr. Belfield moved the first reading of the Freight and Steamship Bill, which seeks to impose a duty on certain bills of lading and to protect shippers of goods from excessive charges and undue restrictions. On April 11 last, he remarked, the Council passed a resolution expressing the opinion that the effects of the working of shipping conferences had been injurious to the interests of the Colony, and that the time had arrived when legislation should be introduced to deal with the question of shipping conferences. It was necessary to enter into the question whether legislation was desirable or not. The only question appeared to be whether the present Bill was such as the Council was prepared to accept in its present form. The suggestion of Mr. Barker that provision should be made rendering invalid any condition attached to an undertaking to return any portion of freight, and at the same time a system of registration of shipping companies binding them to register their terms of business, Government being at liberty to refuse to register terms of business which appeared to it to be improper, and imposing a penalty upon a person who shipped goods by a line to which registration had been refused. On consideration, it appeared that the method of registration, while it might involve greater complications for Government, would be less effective in practice than something in the nature of a directly prohibitive tax or duty, and this Bill therefore proceeded on the latter lines. There was, he concluded, no addition he would have to propose, except perhaps that it might be well to give some immediate relief to shippers who were not a party to any agreement such as the conference, by way of exemption from the light tolls which they were liable to pay at present.

The Bill then passed the first reading, and notice was given that the second reading will be taken at the next meeting.

WITH DOG AND GUN IN THE NEW TERRITORY.

DUCK SHOOTING.

One scarcely ever hears of a duck shooting party. Occasionally, perhaps, a few sportsmen take a trip up the West River or to Whampoa, and sometimes, but very infrequently, to Deep Bay, yet in the main duck-shooting receives a bye. This evident disinterest in duck may be accounted for in a variety of reasons, the principal of which are: want of geographical knowledge, unfamiliarity with the haunts of duck and other aquatic birds, and also to the fact that to find duck one has to "rough it" in more senses than one. I am not accusing our local Nimrods of a want of enthusiasm, which indeed, is always very evident before any such trip is arranged, but which is, alas! remarkably evanescent after a few acres of swamp must have been negotiated. In the writer's experience such enthusiasm generally wanes with the supply of refreshments on hand. Also, perhaps, it is the memory of a sad, sad lesson taught one of our local sports a few years ago that dubs the sporting sense and damps the ardour. It happened this way. The local sport in question, along with three others, hired a launch and hied them to Deep Bay, where a small boat soon landed them in a maze of creeks. After paddling around for a time, and seeing little or anything to shoot, the subject of our sketch—whom we will call Pat—he really was an Irishman—decided to quit the boat and walk along the bank of a side creek. He hadn't gone very far when he came in sight of, as he described it, "the finest flock of ducks ever ye saw."

By devious ways, and much contortion of his anatomy, and after acquiring a liberal coating of swamp mud, Pat at last reached an advantageous point within easy gunshot, and straight away let loose both barrels at the unsuspecting duckings. Great was the havoc. Seven beautiful ducks lay dead on the water while sundry others bobbed around in an evidently wounded condition.

Yet, strange! none of the others attempted to fly away—although they quitted hither and thither—and then the horrible truth dawned on Pat: the ducks were tame ducks. At that moment around a bend of the creek came a Chinaman carrying a long bamboo—in short, the duck-keeper. I will not attempt to describe the scene that followed or the lurid language that flowed unretarded, suffice it to say that, attracted by the shots, Pat's companions were quickly on the spot to see the extent of his "bag," when, after much haggling, and more lurid language, the duckkeeper accepted \$5.00 with the dead and wounded carcasses of his ducks thrown in—as compensation, and there the matter ended. But who shall speak of the "ragging" Pat got afterwards, and—tell it not in Gath. Joking aside, however, there is plenty of good duck shooting to be had around the New Territory, although the best haunts are undoubtedly the North-Eastern end of Deep Bay and along both banks of the Sham Chun River. Here there is a vast alluvial deposit many thousands of acres in extent, part of it laid out in oyster beds and exposed at low tide, but with the major portion existing as natural swamps, more or less impenetrable, and intersected by innumerable creeks. This swamp extends from near Ha Teun village, in the Ping Shan District, to Lung Yuen Hu on the Sham Chun River—taking a straight line—its widest part being from Wongkong on the Chinese side of the Sham Chun River to Wang Chau in the Shap Pat Heung. This swamp, if reclaimed, would form the most valuable agricultural portion of the New Territory, the alluvial deposit being of great depth and richness. It is no exaggeration to say that, in the winter season, this swamp is the home of myriads of ducks, principally teal, but also including some of the larger species of ducks and grebe. Should the winter be exceptionally cold, with that biting North-Easter which often characterises our winter climate, the duck will frequent the inner creeks and pools of the swamp, while if the season be a mild one they prefer the shallow portions of the bay at the outlets to the principal creeks. It is not possible for anyone to walk across this huge swamp, principally because of the numerous creeks spoken of, the crossing of which is rendered impossible owing to the depth and tenacity of the mud, or depth of water. However, by partly walking and partly using a small boat the greater part may be negotiated and good sport obtained. The best hours to secure a few brace of duck are those of the early morning or late afternoon, and on clear moonlight nights a little loss of sleep will not go unrewarded, in fact, moonlight expeditions are generally the most successful. Should "moonlighting" not appeal to the duck seeker, and should he rather prefer to waste his ammunition and expend his energy in day, it, the following plan adopted by the writer some years ago—if carried out properly—should be fairly successful. The plan is this: a single or double padding boat—not oared—should be hired, and a light framework of bamboo affixed to the boat, and secured at bow and stern, sufficiently wide of the boat to give the paddle wielders free play. Swamp being everywhere covered with swamp holly, a quantity of this should be cut and hung on or lashed to the frame in such a manner as to completely hide the boat, and make it appear as part of the surrounding swamp. This having been done, the boat should be paddled slowly along the edges of the creeks, or along the fringes of the swamp in Deep Bay, and in this manner two or three guns can have good sport. If arrangements are made, and the boat prepared overnight, an early start can be made next day, such a boat being easily procurable at any of the Deep Bay villages—Mong Tsing or Wang Chau for preference. The writer lays no claim to the originality of this plan, having adopted it from reading accounts of duck shooting in the Everglades of Florida.

However, if one has neither the time nor inclination for this method, the half-walking half-boating plan should be adopted, when fair sport should be had, especially in that portion of the swamp lying between the Wang Chau and Tai Tsing creeks, or along by the Tai Shan Wang farm towards San Tin. Beyond San Tin there is always a colony of duck in the semi-cultivated portion of the swamp opposite Lung Tsun Hu, on the British side of the Sham Chun River, while on the Chinese side of that stream, and between Lung Tsun Hu and Wong Kong, duck are always found in season. Duck, too, are not infrequently found in many of the inland streams, such as the upper reaches of the Sham Chun River and the Sheung Shui and Tsui Keng streams, but not if the weather is very mild. Duck found inland invariably fly up stream when startled, following the exact course of the stream on their return flight, which fact should be noted and made use of on occasion. In the great typhoon of November, 1900, thousands of ducks sought these waters, and even the village fishponds were crowded—a fact which the Chinese speedily took advantage of. In the open waters of Deep Bay itself, duck are generally in abundance, also grebe, etc., but they are very wary and difficult of approach. The same may be said, too, of all open waters in general around by Sai King, and Tap Min, and throughout Mins Bay, duck are often seen in vast numbers, but one is lucky to secure even a brace. To seek duck in these waters one must possess a heavy duck gun, and use solid brass, crimp-tipped cylinders, else the sport will be very disappointing. No. 2 and No. 3 shot should be used, although in Deep Bay I have used No. 4 shot in an ordinary gun with good results, the whole question being a matter of range and circumstance.

"SPORTSMAN."

THE PORT OF DAIREN.

The Report on the Trade and Navigation of the Port of Dairen for the year 1909 by Mr. Acting Vice-Consul G. P. Paton has the following instructive remarks:

"That Dairen may now be considered the principal outlet for the produce of South Manchuria was made still more apparent last year, the export trade showing the large increase of \$25,446. The same cannot yet be said of imports, although under this heading the results are no means unpromising. It has to be remembered, of course, that Newchwang has long-established connections with the interior, the outcome of years of business dealings, and the older port will probably retain its supremacy in this respect for many years to come.

Along with the development of Manchuria the port of Dairen is bound to expand in proportion, but its rate of growth will be seriously retarded so long as it remains, as at present, little more than a landing stage for goods and liable to have its position as the main outlet for a large part of Manchuria contested by the discovery of a port with better shipping facilities. Manufactures of bean cake and bean oil do exist, but nothing on a large scale has yet been attempted. Future progress lies in the way of industries, and capital must be attracted to the port for the purpose.

The chief impediment to industrial enterprise is the lack of an adequate supply of funds at the command of promoters. The Japanese manufacturer seems slow to take advantage of the opportunities afforded by the acquisition of the leased territory, but this is no doubt in a large measure owing to the fact that in Japan the big industries are mostly in the hands of one or two very rich firms, who, perhaps, do not consider that the prospects in South Manchuria are as yet sufficiently attractive. In the Hokkaido and Formosa the want of money for private enterprise has been supplemented by industrial banks, and it is felt that in the Kwangtung Peninsula the Government will be obliged to establish a similar institution. At present the Japanese merchants who do not have sufficient capital of their own are compelled to borrow from money-lenders at exorbitant rates of interest ranging to as much as 3 or 4 per cent. per month. The matter has already given the authorities much food for thought, and it is probable that the local Japanese Bank will be authorized by Government to lend money on the security of real estate. With cheap labour, excellent communications by land and sea, the absence of import duties, and coal within easy reach, cheap money is all that is needed to make industrial undertakings a paying investment.

The Central Laboratory is doing good work in investigating the industrial potentialities of the country, and, as mentioned in the trade report for 1908, it indicates the following as being specially adapted to the resources of the Kwangtung Peninsula and South Manchuria—

1. The distilling of spirits from kaoliang
2. The spinning of wild silk
3. The manufacture of bean cake and bean oil
4. The manufacture of soap from bean oil
5. " " " glass
6. " " " paper from kaoliang stalks

THE KAISER AND WOMEN.

HIGHER EDUCATION, BUT NO POLITICS.

The Kaiser recently seized an opportunity of ventilating his views on the feminist movement, and the general trend of his utterance has been made public, presumably with his Majesty's permission.

He views with profound sympathy the general movement proceeding in all the civilised countries of the world for the amelioration of the position of women, including higher education. His Majesty believes in technical education for women and the invasion of different businesses and professions by women, holding that in the present numerical proportion of the sexes this is inevitable, and cannot be denied to women without grave injustice to them.

Consequently, women lawyers, women doctors, women dentists, and women in many other branches of activity may count on the Kaiser's approval. In brief, the Kaiser is a supporter of every phase of the new woman movement, with the single exception of its political aspect. He is a resolute opponent of woman suffrage. He abhors the idea of women in political life.

The introduction of woman suffrage in any country appears to him to be an unmistakable sign of hopeless decadence and decay. Women in politics would, he thinks, be the beginning of the end of any country. Consequently, his Majesty has an aversion for the eccentricities and extravagances perpetrated by the extreme suffragists in various countries.

SUPREME COURT.

Friday, August 26th.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. F. A. HAZELAND
(ACTING PRINCE JUDGE).

CONSENTED TO JUDGMENT.

In an action brought by J. H. Gardiner against R. F. Daly to recover \$41.50, Mr. P. W. Goldring (of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow & Morrell), who appeared for the plaintiff, informed the Court that the defendant consented to judgment.

Mr. Hinds (of Messrs. Bratton & Hett) who represented the defendant, asked for taxation of costs.

His Lordship ordered judgment for plaintiff, and ordered that the costs be taxed.

POSSIBLE COMMISSION TO SHANGHAI.

P. A. Abney v. R. F. Daly was a claim for \$833.33 on promissory notes.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner, who represented the plaintiff, informed His Lordship that this claim was on three promissory notes, and as the action could not possibly take long to hear, he asked the Court to fix it for next Friday.

Mr. Hinds, who represented the defendant, said his client denied signing the promissory notes, and all the evidence would have to come down from Shanghai.

His Lordship (to Mr. Gardiner)—Are you able to prove it?

Mr. Gardiner—I shall have to go to Shanghai; I may have to apply for a commission.

His Lordship adjourned the case for a week.

CHINESE SAILORS' CLAIM.

The case in which six Chinese sailors seek to recover from the Hamburg America Line the sum of \$428.58 due for wages was again mentioned.

Mr. Davidson (of Messrs. Hastings & Hastings), who represented the defendants, reminded His Lordship that he had made an order some months ago that five of the cases should stand over, and that an extended claim should be filed in the other. It was arranged at the time between himself (Mr. Davidson) and Mr. Hung (of Messrs. Deacon, Lock & Deacon), who represented the plaintiffs, that they should not press the matter as the *Ambria* would not be in port until September. The case was adjourned sine die, but plaintiff was liable to file his statement of claim when he learned of the date of the *Ambria's* return. More than a fortnight ago the speaker had given Mr. Hung that date and asked him to file his claim. In reply he was informed that Mr. Hung had no further instructions from his client, and he asked his Lordship to dismiss the action.

His Lordship thought Mr. Hung should be communicated with.

Mr. Davidson said he had seen Mr. Hung, and was informed that he had no further instructions, so this was no surprise.

His Lordship—I don't like making an order in his absence, but he can be informed.

Mr. Hung appeared in Court later and stated that he had no further instructions in the case. He had tried to obtain them from his clients, but he expected that they had gone to sea, as he could not find them.

His Lordship—There is an application to strike the cases off the list.

Mr. Hung—I have no real instructions.

His Lordship—What do you suggest? do you make any application for a postponement?

Mr. Hung—Will your Lordship adjourn the cases for a week, so that I can endeavour to see my clients?

Mr. Davidson—My friend has had nearly three weeks.

His Lordship—These men had to go and get work.

Mr. Davidson—That argument might apply six months hence.

His Lordship—I know, but I think a week's postponement should be granted.

Mr. Davidson—I think my client is entitled to have something definite from your Lordship. This matter may go on indefinitely.

His Lordship (to Mr. Hung)—Do you think it is possible to find your clients?

Mr. Hung—I cannot say, but I will undertake to look for them.

Mr. Davidson—I don't want to get the actions dismissed or to take advantage of their position if there is any reason why further time should be granted, but if my friend cannot urge any ground the action should be dismissed.

His Lordship adjourned the case for a week, but remarked that there would have to be a strong ground before he would grant another adjournment.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

On the 26th at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has fallen slightly at the stations bordering the N. part of the China Sea and risen a little in the S. Philippines.

A depression appears to be forming over the China Sea, probably to the Eastward of the Philippines.

Pressure is high over Japan and relatively low over N. China.

Moderate to fresh E. and N.E. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and over the northern shores of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood—E. winds, moderate to fresh; fair to squally and showery.

Formosa Channel—Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Formosa and Japan—Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between N.E. winds, moderate to fresh.

Hongkong and Hainan—Same as No. 1.

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Hongkong and Hainan—Same as No. 1.

THE RUBBER INDUSTRY IN INDIA.

Mr. Anstead, scientific officer, addressed a meeting of the United Planters' Association at Mysore recently on "Rubber in India." He said the most interesting problems to be solved in the future of rubber planting were those in connection with the improved methods of cultivating and curing the rubber and those bearing upon the possible relation of fertilizers to the later yield. The former were problems which must be solved in the laboratory, the latter in the field. It had been stated that nitrate of soda applied a few weeks before tapping was begun gave an increase, and he had already arranged some field experiments on a small scale to test the point. It was too early in the season for any results to be available, but they would be laid before them through the medium of the *Planter's Chronicle* as soon as obtained. Another point of interest was the possibility of obtaining a hybrid by crossing Ceara rubber with one of the Manihot varieties, which would be better than either. It would seem that there would be little difficulty in obtaining such a hybrid, since all of the varieties were species of the genus *Manihot*. He hoped to be able to devote some time to this work and should be glad of their co-operation in it.

There was no question as to the future of the para industry to which he wished to call their attention. A large number of the para trees planted in Southern India were already beginning to bear seed and each year more and more would do so. The time would come when the demand for the seed for planting purposes would fall far below the supply, and the question would then arise as to what use could be made of it. It had been estimated that each tree after attaining its fifth year of age produced a crop of 500 seeds annually, and that about 200,000 seeds went to a ton. If that estimate was only approximately correct the crop seed from Southern India estates would be very large. In a report made by the Director of the Imperial Institute, in 1905, it was stated that the seed contained some 20 per cent. of an oil which was then valued at Rs. 300 per ton. The seed also contains 1.07 per cent. of phosphoric acid, but its fertilizer content was not stated. Now what he (the speaker) suggested was that the seed should be collected and crushed, the oil extracted, and the residue used as a poultice to manure the trees. That poultice should be a very suitable fertilizer for rubber, since its constituents had been gathered from the soil and air by the plant itself. Further analyses which he hoped to make would show its exact value as a fertilizer, and if the oil could be made to pay for the extraction and the crushing estates would obviously benefit by the process.

His object in calling attention to this possibility was that in planning factories it might be taken into account and provision be made in the horse power of the engines laid down for the future addition of crushing machinery. Probably the most economical method of handling the seed would be to establish central factories on a co-operative plan which would deal with the seed and produce, crushing each separately with as much oil and returning to him so much poultice for each ton of seed delivered, an amount which could be controlled by a simple analysis of each sample. He suggested that the advice of a skilled engineer be obtained as soon as possible to recommend the best machinery for the purpose of crushing or stamping the seed which would soon be available in large quantities.

THE OUTPUT OF RUBBER IN MALAYA.

The *Strait Times* in a recent issue says:—As Mr. Malcolm Cumming has been valuing rubber properties recently at a very much higher figure than he did a few months ago, it is but natural that he should make some effort to discount the effect of the Governor's remarks about a Malayan output of 70,000 tons six years hence. Malcolm did not get his Scotch blood for nothing, and he is just as shrewd as it is healthy for anyone to be. As he does not say, in face of the estimates he and other planters have been making, that the Governor over-estimates the productivity of estates, he turns to the prospective increase of demand in order to make it appear that, in his opinion, there is no cause for alarm. Well, we have studied the question of future consumption as closely as most people, and the conclusion we have arrived at is that the increase, for purposes similar to those for which rubber is being used at present, will not exceed an average of 10,000 tons per annum. This means that taking the current year's consumption at 80,000 tons (which is over the mark), the world's demand in the year 1917 will be 140,000 tons. Malaya can supply the whole of that increased demand itself. But it has to compete against a possible increase of production from Southern India, Ceylon, Sumatra, Java, and Borneo, not to mention a multitude of other places, equal to its own increase, so that in 1917 or 1918 the world's supply should exceed the enlarged demand to the extent of about 60,000 tons. We do not for one moment believe that such a useful article as rubber will be allowed to rot idly. The uses to which it can be put are absolutely endless, provided that it can be supplied cheaply enough, and the future of the rubber industry depends upon the ability of rubber growers to create new uses by readiness to sell their output at a net profit of 6d. or even 3d. per lb. The bedrock capital of an acre of rubber should not be more than £250, and the production of an acre of rubber may be put quite modestly at 500 lbs. At 6d. per pound profit that output gives a return of £12 10s. per acre, which is about 40 per cent. on the bedrock capital. At 3d. per pound the profit would be about 20 per cent., and at 1 1/2d. it would be about 10 per cent. We can turn London into a city of silence at these figures, and check the development of a multitude of nerve troubles due to noise. But how many acres are there in Malaya now standing on a "bedrock capital" basis? We are indebted to the good gentlemen, Malcolm Cumming among the number, for making reports which urge the public to put their money into things with a capital per acre nearer £300 than £250.

LAWN BOWLS CHAMPIONSHIP.

The police are making a bold bid for the bowling honours of Hongkong. All the preliminary to the tournament will be completed this week. P. S. Pitt, Inspector Cameron and Inspector Gourlay have qualified. Cameron beat the only Civil Service representative left in the competition, Gourlay defeated the Taikeo representative, and G. R. Edwards of Kowloon and K. McLennan were to decide last night who should be the fourth man to enter the semi-final.

WRIGHT AND GREGG'S "PREMIER"

Scotch Whisky—just the same as you get at home in Scotland.—Adv't.

THE PATRIARCHAL SYSTEM IN CHINA.

ITS RELATION TO ADOPTION.

Mr. Ivan Chen contributes the following interesting paper on this subject to *China*, the quarterly record of the Christian Literature Society for China:—

The practice of ancestor worship in China is regarded as a very important institution. It is indeed looked upon as one of the forms in which the members of a family can perform their duties of filial piety to the departed ancestors. To people who are only acquainted with the ideas and feelings of modern Europe, such a practice would be generally considered as superstitious and, perhaps, primitive of evil consequences. Far otherwise it is to us. We, more especially the women in China, believe that the spirits of our ancestors are always hovering around the household hearth, and in order to show that we do not forget their presence we offer them sacrifices of whatever provisions are in season. The full details of these ceremonies are given in the *Record of Rites*.

If the father of a family is unable to maintain the practice through the failure of male issue, he is regarded as coming short in the performance of a most important duty. Mencius once said there are three things which are unfilial, and "to have no posterity is the greatest of them." In a country where such views have prevailed from time immemorial as in China, it is no wonder that adoption exists.

The laws regulating adoption are rather comprehensive, but the general points may be briefly summarized as follows:—

1. If the adoption of a son or an heir is not done in accordance with the established laws, the adopter shall be given eighty blows. A wife who is without male issue, when over fifty years of age, has the right to adopt a son borne by any other consort of her husband, for the purpose of preserving the family, line from becoming extinct, and if she does not exercise this right at such an age, the same punishment shall be given to her.

2. If one adopts a son from another family, but of the same clan, and the adopted suddenly leaves the adopter while the latter is still childless, the adopted shall be given a hundred blows and handed over to the adopter for control. If the adopter has had a son born to him, and the parents of the adopted have no other son but the adopted, then he is permitted to return to them if he so wishes.

3. Any one who adopts a son from a family of a different clan, thus pointing the blood of his own family, shall be punished with eighty blows, and the same punishment will be inflicted on him who allows his son to be adopted, and the adopted in such a case shall be compelled to return to his own family.

There are, however, exceptions to these rules. Cases of adoption not allowed by law, but tolerated by practice, are not called in the Chinese language "Cheng kee," the Chinese equivalent of the word "adoption," but are called "Ban lai ti," meaning taken from orphanage, or in written language "Ming ling," the derivation of the term is found in the *Book of Odes*. There it is said that the insect called Ming ling is not endowed with the ability of hatching its eggs, so whenever it lays eggs it has to leave them to the insect called Ku-lo to be hatched.

4. Any male child under three years of age can be adopted by any one, though he is of a different surname, and after the adoption the child will take the name of his adopter as his own.

5. In adopting a male child from a family of the same clan, the adopted must be of a younger generation than the adopter, otherwise punishment will be inflicted. The adopted will be ordered to return to his own family, and another younger member shall be selected for the purpose of adoption.

6. In adoption, the nearest member in relationship to the adopter is preferred to those who are more remote. If after the adoption the adopter has a son born to him, his son and the adopted shall be entitled to succeed in equal shares to any property, personal or real, that the adopter may leave behind on his death.

7. If a widow, without any male child born to her deceased husband, wishes to remain in the state of widowhood, she shall be placed in the same legal position as that of a widow, and her property shall be held by her as a widow, and a son of proper generation shall be selected by her as her heir.

8. If she remarries, all the property belonging to her first husband's family, and her own dowry on her first marriage, shall be settled in such a way as the members of the family of her first husband think fit.

9. If the adopted cannot live on good terms with the adopter, he is permitted to bring his case before the court for cancellation of his adoption.

10. If a son adopted from a family of a different clan wishes to return to his own family, he is not permitted to take with him any property, personal or real, he has acquired from such adoption.

11. If the father of the adopted has no other son than this one, then the adopted shall be allowed to succeed, with the consent of the parties concerned, as heir to his own father and also his adopter.

In this connection, I may say that there are cases where two sons are adopted at the same time, one is called in Chinese language Yin tze, meaning adopted in accordance with the law, while the other is called Ai tze, meaning adopted on ground of affection. The latter kind of adoption is permitted by custom only, and whether this custom exists in all parts of China, or not it is difficult to say, but it does exist in the southern part of Kiangnan and some districts in Chekiang.

In all cases of adoption, the adopted stands in the same relation towards the adopter as if he were his own son. He will, as soon as he is adopted, pass under the *patria potestas* of his adopter together with his wife and children, if he has any, and on the death of his adopter father he will perform all the funeral ceremonies for the rest of the deceased ancestor, and wear mourning for him for three years.

As the reason for wearing mourning for three years may not be generally known, it may be well to be told that it was said by Confucius to one of his disciples on this subject.

Tsai-wu, a disciple of Confucius, inquired about the period of three years' mourning for parents, remarking that one year was long enough.

"For," said he, "if a gentleman abstains for three years from the performance of all necessary ceremonies, he will lose his knowledge of them, and if he is so long in mourning for three years, he will surely forget it. Again, even in the ordinary course of nature, the corn which has grown up in one year is mown away to give place to the new corn which springs up; and in one year we consume all the different kinds of firewood collected in the different seasons. I believe, therefore, that after the completion of one year, mourning may cease."

Confucius answered, "If after one year's mourning you were to eat good food and wear fine clothes, would you feel at ease?"

"I should," replied the disciple. "The answer," Confucius, "if you can fall at ease, do it. But a good man during the whole period of three years' mourning does not enjoy good food when he eats it, and derives no pleasure from music when he hears it; when he is lodged in comfort he does not feel at ease, therefore he does not do any of those things. You, however, since you can feel at ease, can, of course, do them."

Afterwards, when the disciple had left, Confucius remarked, "What a man without feeling he is! He only three years after his birth that of a child in able to leave the arms of his parents entirely. Now the period of three years' mourning for parents is universally observed throughout the Empire. Did that man enjoy his parents' love during the first three years of his childhood?"

While the adopted wears mourning for three years for the death of his adopted father, he only wears mourning for one year in the event of his own father's death. On the death of his adopter he will become an heir in every respect, in spite of the fact that his own father is still living, except in his relations towards his adopted mother if she survives.

The head of a clan is called in Chinese language *Chao Chang*. His post is not exactly elective, for to a certain extent he succeeds to it by right of seniority, but members of his clan are free to raise any objection they may have to his appointment, if he happens to be a man whose reputation is not such as will make him worthy of the post. He need not be an old man, but must be older than all the other members of the clan, so far as the generation which he belongs to is concerned. He exercises control over all the property which belongs to the clan in common; for instance, lands assigned for the benefit of the up-keep of the ancestral tomb and ancestral temple, yet he cannot do what he likes unless he has consulted all the leading members of the clan, and has obtained their consent. He cannot make any grant of land, or appoint an heir, without the consent of the clan, and his consent is absolutely necessary, and without it the adoption is voidable, though not necessarily void. He is perfectly free to withhold his consent if he is not satisfied with it, but he cannot do this for the purpose of furthering his own personal interests. Disputes over questions of adoption are frequent, and sometimes become so acute that the parties concerned find no way of settling them except by appeal to the district magistrate.

It is not infrequently supposed that the district magistrate will request the head of the clan to which the parties belong to exert his influence and counsel the litigants to seek an amicable settlement of the dispute in a family council rather than in a law court. As the legal expenses are not less heavy in China than elsewhere, and as the Chinese have a great aversion to appear before a law court, such appeal made by the district magistrate to the common sense of the parties generally produces the desired result.

Besides the children of wedlock and their wives, there is another class of person that is also placed under the *patria potestas* of the paterfamilias. It is the slave. Slavery is abolished in this country, and the last case in which village was pleaded was not of Pigg v. Caley, in the fifteenth year of James I. Since the extinction of village as a form of slavery in England has been recognised by law, in 1834 slavery was abolished in all English Colonies, and it still exists in China. There are two kinds of slavery in China, one of which we may call "limited slavery," the other, "permanent slavery." The former only lasts so long as the conditions of the contract of sale remain unfulfilled, and as soon as the time, during which the slave is indentured to perform personal services, in consideration of a certain sum of money lent to him, he or she will regain his or her freedom; in the latter case, the conditions of the sale contract are perpetual, or until the slave can be married with his master's consent, which is frequently done. Permission to marry, therefore, amounts to what is called manumission in Roman law. Besides this, there are other ways whereby slaves can regain their freedom, which need not now be considered.

To sum up, I would say that children are brought up in China under a too strict discipline, and women are allowed too little freedom when compared with what is enjoyed by their sisters in the West. Children are not allowed to speak unless they are spoken to, and women are not allowed to have any intercourse with men except their brothers or relatives. This no doubt accounts for the great difference in character one cannot help noticing between Chinese and English boys and women. One shows signs of submissiveness in every way, while the other is independent.

How it is possible to inculcate a more national spirit in bringing up the young generation in China, without impairing their law-abiding disposition, is a matter which is deserving of most serious attention, but is outside the scope of this article.

MOSQUITOES AND MALARIA.

THE SOIL-VAPOUR THEORY.

The Advice concerning Mosquitoes and Malaria which the Sanitary Board of Hongkong decided to print for general distribution is now published. The development of mosquito larvae is very carefully described, and how the individual may do his part in preventing the breeding of mosquitoes in the vicinity of dwellings is set forth in clear and simple language.

In some recent comments on the subject of the origin of malaria we mentioned the prevalent belief that malaria must often be caused by exhalations from fresh mud, and that this is dispelled in a pamphlet by Dr. Francis Clark, the Medical Officer of Health, as follows:—

"It has often been noticed that the disturbance of the soil in tropical regions is followed by an outbreak of malaria, and this was seen recently in this Colony during the building of the railway in Kowloon and the New Territories, and in fact wherever building operations are in progress. It has been a popular theory in the past that this breaking up of the soil set free certain 'vapours' which were the cause of the outbreaks of fever, but the true explanation of the cause of malaria which accompany such contract works is, that the breaking up of the soil takes the form of trenches (for foundations, etc.), pits from which stone is collected, and other excavations in which rain-water lodges, while water is also necessary for such building operations, as the mixing of cement and of mortar, the laying of bricks, etc., and these collections of water mosquitoes are allowed to breed freely."

"We thus get numerous mosquitoes on the site of any building works, and at the same time there will be a number of infected persons among the workmen—for many natives of the tropics carry the germs of malaria in their blood without being incapacitated from work. Thus the mosquitoes are able by their bites to convey the infection to the infected natives to uninfected natives and others, and to produce a small epidemic of malaria in the immediate locality of the works. Such epidemics can be avoided by the regular and systematic clearing of all collections of water not less than once a week."

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth in their weekly share report dated 26th August state:—

There has been more activity in our market during the past week, the chief feature being a further extensive business in Shells for London account, whilst China and Manilla and Macao Steamboats have again been in fair demand, the latter closing at an advance on last week's rates.

The General Managers of the Green Island Cement Co., Ltd., announced an interim dividend of 15 cents per share for the six months ending 30th June, 1910, payable on the 12th September. The transfer books of the company will be closed from the 1st to the 12th of September, both days inclusive. "Rubbers" have ruled quiet, and quotations close without material change either locally or in London. With this week's issue we add to our list The Hongkong and South China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., a new local industry for which Messrs. Bradley & Co. are the General Managers, and for which the capital has all been subscribed privately. Bar Silver closes in London at 243d per oz., and Sterling exchange at 19 1/2 T.T. On Shanghai, the Bank's buying rate for 3 d/s bills is 74 1/2 and the T.T. rate 74 1/2.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have ruled firm, and sales have been booked at 92 1/2 ex. the half-yearly dividend of £2 per share at 1/9 1/2—\$22.45 1/2, paid on the 22nd instant, market closing with buyers. London is unchanged at 490. National continue in request at 47 1/2.

MARINE INSURANCES.—A small sale of Union is reported at \$840, but at this there are sellers. China Traders, North Chinas, and Yangtszes are without change, and we have no local business to report. Cantons close steady at 15 1/2, at which rate shares have been imported from the North.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkong can be placed at \$340, but few shares are available at this rate. Chinas are quiet at \$111 and without business.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao have been freely enquired for, and sales up to \$33 1/2 have been booked, market closing with buyers at \$33. China and Manilla, after falling away in the beginning of the week to \$10, have again firmed up and close with buyers at \$11 after sales at this rate, and also at \$10 yesterday. Indos, Tongkongs and Siam, Farra, continue neglected and we have no change in quotations, business to report. Shells have been sold to London at 91 1/2 down to 87 1/2, market closing with local sellers at 88 1/2.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars under settlement influences have declined to \$155 sellers, but no business is reported. Luzons continue on offer at \$26.

MINING.—Quotations are unchanged and we have no business to report.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been booked at \$51 and more shares are enquired for. Kowloon Wharves are firmer again at \$54 with probable buyers. New Amoy Docks, Shanghai Docks, and Shanghai and Hongkong Wharves in the absence of advices from the North, are quoted nominal at last rates wired.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands are firmer with buyers at \$99. Kowloon Lands continue in request at \$32, but at \$35 there are sellers. West Point can be procured at \$39, and Hampton's Estates probably at \$8. In the latter a fair business has been done at quotation. Hotels are unchanged and without business, as are also Shanghai Lands, which close at Tis 112 nominal.

COTTON MILLS.—Quotations unchanged and no business to report.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China Borneos have been booked at \$58, at which rate shares are enquired for. China Floridians are wanted at \$2, Dairy Farms at \$19, Electric at \$20, less at \$135, Water Boks at \$8, and China Lights at \$140, the latter after extensive sales at \$130 and \$140. Ropes have been done at \$21. Watson's at \$69, Peak Trans. at \$133 and Steam Laundry at \$55. Cements after sales at \$5 close with sellers at the rate, and it is probable that the offer of a somewhat lower price would lead to business.

RUBBERS.—Our market in this section has ruled very quiet, and we have no business of importance to report.

The following are the latest London quotations to hand by wire—middle prices:—

Highlands and Lowlands ... 116 1/2
Leadburs ... 92 1/2
London Asiatics ... 129
London Ventures ... 6 1/2
United Sordangs ... 119 1/2
Allagars ... 10 1/2
Batu Tigas ... 27 1/2
Sapongas ... 53 1/2
Linggis ... 27 1/2
Eastern and International Trust ... 176 prom.
Merlinians ... 7 1/2

WRECKED ON A DESERT ISLAND.

A STORY TOLD IN THE PROBATE COURT.

In the Probate Division of the Law Courts on the 18th ult., before Sir Samuel Evans, there was heard a motion for leave to swear the death of John Willis Kirkaldy in or since 1895.

Mr. G. Wightman Powers said that John Willis Kirkaldy was the sixth son of the late William Hay Kirkaldy and of the late Jane Steele Kirkaldy and was born on January 13th, 1863. In February, 1885, he emigrated to New Zealand and sailed for London in the vessel *Souther*. From that date down to the middle of 1892 he regularly and frequently corresponded with his parents and family. He seemed to have been engaged in various kinds of trading and appeared to have made no friends save with a man named Van Brun, whose address was never known. About the middle of 1892 all correspondence ceased until March, 1895. In that month a letter was received from him dated from the Solomon Islands. January 11th, 1895, which accounted for his long silence inasmuch as he stated that he had been shipwrecked in those islands and had lived for three years on one of them.

The President—Like Robinson Crusoe. Was there a man Friday?

Mr. Powers—Yes, Van Brun. The letter contained the following passages:—

"Near Baka-Baka, Solomon Islands, Friday, '11-1-95."

"My dearest Mother—I wonder what you will say when you see me—I was going to write you and say 'well-known matter' but that will hardly be applicable; the heading of this will also surprise you, as a matter of fact I am surprised myself, a few hours ago had anyone told me I should be seated in a ship's cabin and writing to you I should have regarded that person as a lunatic. As you may remember, I expected to be fetched (i.e., from New Guinea) so as to reach Sydney in August or September (1892), but when the latter month came no word of a vessel. Old Van Brun and I talked things over, and came to a conclusion and decided to make for Sydney in Van Brun's vessel, a small ketch, *Martha* by name."

Now had we made a straight course for N.W. I had probably gone well, but some evil spirit put it into my brain to go via Noumea instead of Thursday Island. Van had no objection, and we jogged on with light winds and calm seas four days. On the fifth wind freshened, sixth day ditto more, and by night was blowing a living gale; fancy a gale in those seas and the hurricane season three months off! *Martha* soon began to strain badly, and the boys (I had my three famous Kanakas, and Van brought four Mosia-lads) were eternally pumped.

BANKS

1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 26

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REVIEWS.

The Saving of a Derelict. By MAURICE DRAKE. London: T. Werner Laurie.

This is a £100 prize novel, and it was selected for publication from over 600 manuscripts. Its author is already credited with two novels, and consequently there is nothing amateurish in the present effort. On the contrary, there is in it something of the realism of the French school—something more than a suggestion of the brute passions that culture, self-restraint and social convention usually keep hidden from the public eye. Laurence Averil, the hero, is the son of a highly respected and successful lawyer, who is knocked off his pedestal by real speculation, resorts to fraud, and, finally, commits suicide. Laurence has lived since he left the university. His father's failure and death compel him to seek a career. He becomes deck-hand in a Scotch trawler, and rapidly degenerates as a result of contact with coarser natures. We can imagine that the author depicts scenes from real life, and, if this be so, may Providence defend our sons from such a life. Having saved some hundreds of pounds, Laurence returns to London to indulge in an orgy of refined indulgence. Chance throws him into contact with a pure girl. He pulls himself together, abandons his downward career, and—well, the rest can be imagined. The writer has a graphic, virile style. The story is well-knit, with sufficient plot to invest its incidents with interest, and it is not overburdened with useless characters.

Thirty-Five Years in the Divorce Court. By HENRY EDWIN FENN (the Senior Reporter). Illustrated. London: T. Werner Laurie.

In Hongkong, not so many years ago, one of the Justices of the Peace, whose accessibility led to his being frequently called upon to witness the attestation of documents, used—so it is said—to swear the parties concerned with a copy of an ancient Hongkong Directory. The oath was probably considered just as binding and efficacious as if it had been sworn on a more sacred volume. In his entertaining volume, Mr. Fenn introduces much that lies outside the Divorce Court, and one of his stories relates to an experience not unlike that to which we have referred. "As an instance of the perfunctoriness in the administration of the oath," he writes, "at a certain police court it was discovered, quite by accident, that all the witnesses had been sworn on a—'Guide to the Law of Landlord and Tenant,' a well-known legal text book. It may sincerely be hoped that this is one of the cases covered by the old ecclesiastical canon, 'The unworthiness of the vessel hindereth not the efficacy of the oblation.'" Needless to say, the man who has spent thirty-five years in the Divorce Court should be able to relate many a spicy tale, but though he refers to many cases that created a stir in their time, Mr. Fenn refrains from reviving anything that would occasion hurt to parties still living. It is a cleanly written narrative, entertaining, without any gross thrills, and made all the more interesting because of the extraneous matter that is introduced. We have found the most attractive chapters those dealing with successive judges and the prominent counsel who have practised in the Court. We are tempted to quote some of Mr. Fenn's best stories, but our readers would like them better in their original setting, and so we refer them to the book itself.

The Origin of Popular Superstitions. By T. SHARPER KNOWLSON. London: T. Werner Laurie.

Situated as we are on the borders of a mighty Empire whose people, great, practical, and highly intelligent are governed in almost every action of everyday life by "feng shui," we are perhaps better able than the people of England of the present age to appreciate the power of popular beliefs and superstitions over our grandfathers and great grandfathers. Fallacious superstitions are not yet entirely eliminated even in England, however, and it is interesting, therefore, to take a glance at the origin of some of them. For instance, the author deals with such important subjects as the spilling of salt, thirteen at table, sharks following ships, playing-card superstitions, the duty of not saving a drowning man, christening ships, marriage superstitions and customs, lucky and unlucky days and many more of a like nature. The book is divided into four sections: Superstitions and Customs relating to Days and Seasons, Marriage Superstitions and Customs, Divination and Omens, and Miscellaneous. Of course, Christian communities like those of Hongkong and the Treaty Ports can take but an academic interest in matters of superstition. Deep-rooted as is our faith in religious tenets, we can afford to look with a pitying eye upon the poor, benighted, adjacent heathen who allow superstition to sway his everyday actions. Nevertheless, our superiority does not entirely destroy our interest in the superstitions of our ancestors, and we have not found Mr. (or Mrs.) Knowlson's pages too arid or his (or her) matter too archaic. Local cricketers will be interested in the influence of black cats over cricket matches, and the Secretary of the Hongkong C.C. will doubtless see to it that a black cat is on hand when Hongkong plays its next interport game. Mr. Knowlson quotes the following from "the" *Badminton Magazine* of March, 1903: "The Prince (Ranjitsingh) has a great superstition in black cats, and the appearance of one at a shooting gathering serves to convince him in advance of a fine morning, plus a fine bag, and singularly enough it always turns out so. Twice in succession, he claims, has the timely appearance of a black cat been instrumental in winning a county match for Sussex, in addition to other occasions." Voila!

Ponce de Leon. The Rise of the Argentine Republic. By AN ESTANCIBO. Buenos Aires: Mitchell's Book Store. London: T. Werner Laurie.

First published in 1871, this book has long been out of print. It has been recognised as the best and most accurate description yet written of the Argentine Republic. Its republication comes at an interesting moment, for the Great South American Republic, growing in fertility and importance under a settled government and with the aid of European and American capital, is celebrating this year the centenary of its birth. Here we have history written with a picturesque and variety of detail that reminds us of Macaulay at his best. Some of it may not be agreeable to the insular Briton puffed out with a belief in the invulnerability of British arms; but though the record of the British army in South America is amongst the most inglorious in the history of that army, it can at least be remembered with pride that its representatives fought with all the bravery and gallantry that had invariably distinguished it and succumbed only to superior numbers. Marcelino Ponce de Leon, who was one of the leaders in the emancipation of South America from Spanish dominion, was the son, by a Creole mother, of Don Rodrigo Ponce de Leon, a Spanish grandee, who ruled over the viceroyalty of Buenos Aires. Round his life, the author has woven the web of his story, and though some of it may be likened to Scott's "Tales of a Grandfather" or to the inimitable "history" that is beginning to accumulate round the Filipino patriot Dr. Rizal, the reader feels that he is an actual eye-witness of the growth of a nation which may be destined, in the present century, to upset the balance of power and to wrest from Europe the pre-eminence it has held for so many centuries. That, to most of us, is an unthinkable possibility; but we who have seen the rise to first-class rank of an Oriental Power, whose adoption of Western civilisation was witnessed by persons now alive, will not be altogether sceptical of the rapid accession to martial and diplomatic power of a democratic organisation inculcated daily with the views of enterprising spirits from other nations and breeding a virile race of the soil, even like Marcelino Ponce de Leon. The publishers have put the general public under a debt of gratitude in republishing this most fascinating volume. It ought to have a ready sale in this quarter of the globe.

The Painters of Florence. By JULIA CARTWRIGHT (Mrs. A.D.V.). London: John Murray.

This, another of Murray's Shilling Library, raises a good series to a standard of excellence. A work like this appeals to the artistic in even the most prosaic, and as the establishment of museums with their collections of pictures and sculpture has revealed the popular appreciation for the higher art and has helped to develop aesthetic and refined tastes in industrial communities, it is no straining of language to predict a cordial welcome for this little volume. It relates the stories of the painters of Florence from the 13th to the 16th century, explains the evolution of their art, and traces its effect on other schools of painting. Indeed, as the authoress rightly says, it is a list of famous names and striking personalities such as other art history in the world can offer. Although the ravages of time and the neglect of man have doomed to destruction many of the precious works which gave Florence her pre-eminence in arts and letters, enough is still left to show the glory of the Italian city in her golden days. Enough remains to give a clear and definite idea of the style of each individual artist in the long roll of illustrious masters who succeeded each other from the days of Giotto to those of Michel Angelo. Since Mr. Ruskin first opened the eyes of Europe to the wonder and beauty of early Florentine painting, a vast amount of careful study has been ingested upon the subject by scholars of all nationalities. Mrs. A.D.V.'s work, written in popular language, is not the least fascinating book on the subject, and its value is much enhanced by the many fine illustrations which are presented.

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SOLID FUEL FOR AUTOMOBILES.

Naphthalene as automobile fuel has given very satisfactory results in the tests of Chardon and Sion with a 45 horse-power motor-truck hauling 8 tons of useful load. Gasoline was used for the first 12 minutes, when the naphthalene-crystallized, in pieces the size of a chestnut—became melted, and was then introduced into the carburetor at a temperature of 176 degrees F., together with air heated by the escaping gases. About 20 pounds of naphthalene were used per hour, later experiments showing the running cost to be one-third to two-thirds cent per ton mile.

STEEL STRENGTHENED BY MAGNETISM.

That magnetism affects the strength of iron and steel seems to have been proven by W. J. Crawford at the Technical Institute of Belfast, Ireland. He used bars of mild steel and wrought iron 8 inches long by 3/5 to 1 inch in diameter, part of them being kept at magnetic saturation in a solenoid, and in the testing machine the elongation of the magnetized pieces was decreased 3 to 16 per cent., while the average breaking load seemed to be increased.

NATURE'S PLANTING.

On April 26, 1883, the island of Krakatoa, in the Strait of Sunda between Java and Sumatra, was the scene of a volcanic eruption, and half of the island was blown away in the greatest explosion known to man. The surface was changed from a beautiful tropical forest to a waste of volcanic ash and pumice destitute of all life. The island is 12 miles from the nearest land and 22 from the nearest point of Sumatra, the most probable source of seeds, but in the quarter of a century that has elapsed Nature has restored a luxuriant vegetation, including trees 50 feet tall. The return of the plants has been a matter of such importance and interest to botanists that its story is given in a new book by Prof. A. Ernst. Wind-blown spores seem to have begun the work, and in 1886 the surface had become largely covered with blue-green algae, which were preparing a soil in which a few ferns and grasses had already taken root, while flowering plants from sea-borne seeds had begun to appear on the shore. In 1897 the species had increased to 53 seed-plants and 12 higher cryptogams, portions of the ground being covered with green. Since then the progress has been marvellous, and the south side of the island is mostly a mass of green, with fruit and seeds of land-plants on the beach, a forest of coconut palms, screw-pines and figs further inland, and a jungle of grasses, reeds and vines beyond the forest. It is estimated that 39 to 72 per cent. of the seed-plants have been brought by sea-currents, 10 to 19 by birds, and 16 to 30 by winds.

COAST SURVEYS STILL INCOMPLETE.

Even now the shores of the ocean are imperfectly known, and as many as 368 rocks and shoals dangerous to navigation were discovered in 1908 charting of seas and coasts of the globe, as reported by the hydrographer of the British Admiralty. Of these 10 were made known by vessels striking on them, 29 were found by British surveying ships, and 280 were reported by Colonial and Foreign Governments. Previously reported dangers were investigated, and 26 were dropped from the charts.

A PEDESTALIAN MOTOR.

A novel kind of roller skate devised by a tutor in the University of Upsala, Sweden, is called the tachyod, and has two large wheels, giving it the appearance of a miniature bicycle. The skates are used with the ordinary motion of walking. When the foot is pressed down, the weight depresses the joint connecting a pair of arms, thus forcing the wheels apart, and unwinding a wire cable from a reel on the rear axle. The reel, as it is unwound, thus turning the wheel. A spring winds up the cable as the pressure is released and the two wheels are brought together, and the shifting of the weight from one side to the other alternately causes one rear wheel or the other to be continually acting as a driver, the weight of the body being the source of energy. The walker wearing the apparatus is pushed along at a fair and uniform velocity, a speed about equal to that of a good bicyclist having been attained.

POROSITY OF SOLIDS.

The densest form of matter is now understood to be neither continuous nor homogeneous, but full of holes. In a late Royal Institution lecture, Sir James Thomson showed how hydrogen can be passed into a vacuum tube through an incandescent platinum window, and the passage of sodium through glass in a similar manner is utilized in the manufacture of high-vacuum tubes as a means of absorbing the traces of oxygen that cannot be pumped out. An Italian physicist has passed hydrogen through iron even when cold.

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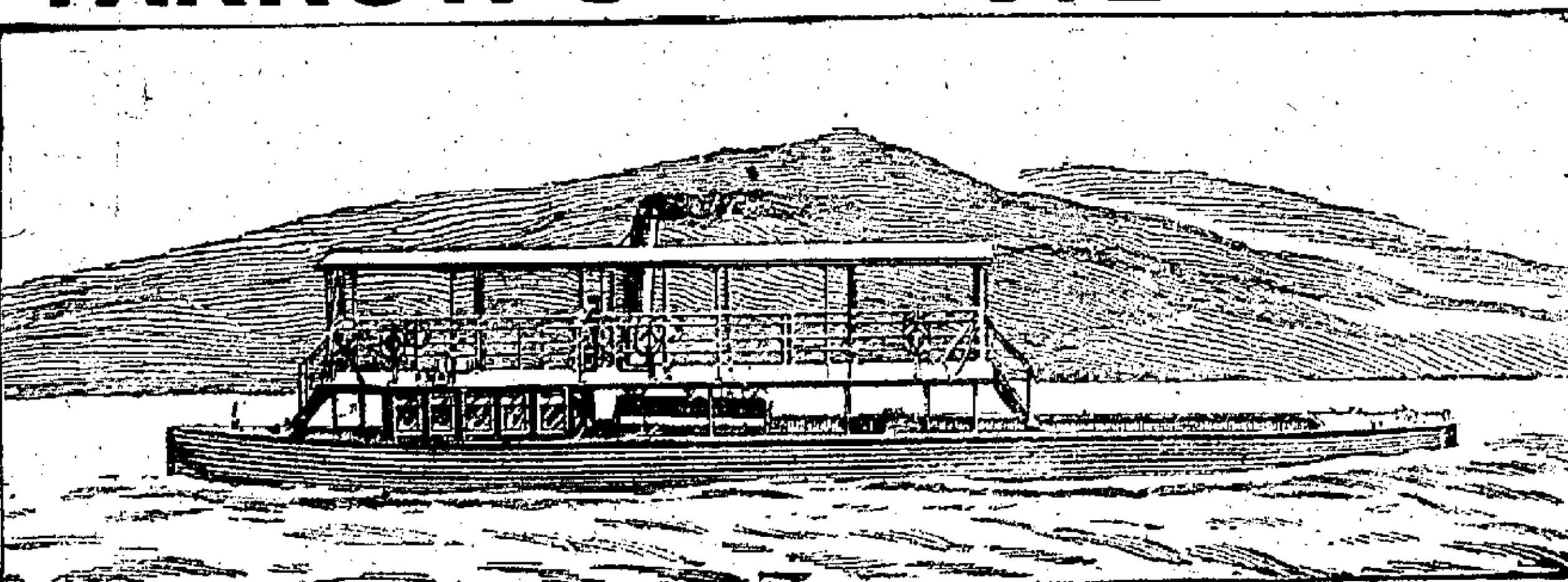
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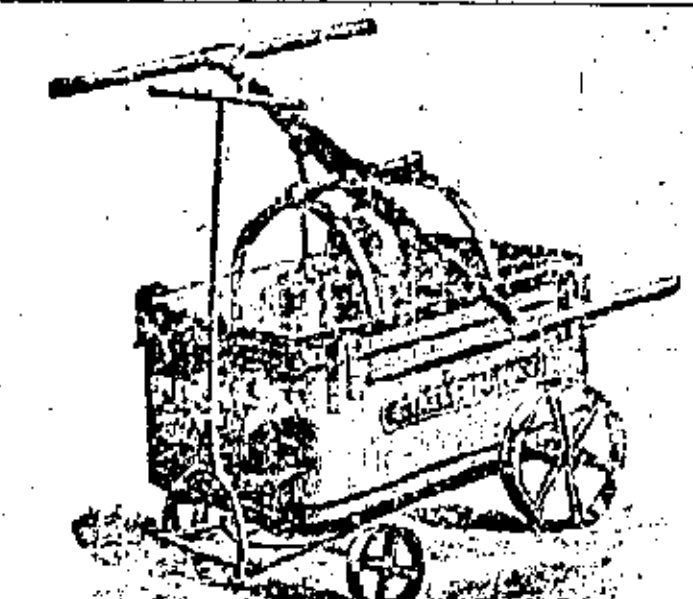
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THE CHARM OF THE DAGGER.

BY
COUNTESS VERA SERKOFF.

"Oh, Harry, how lovely!"
"Yes, darling," replied Harry, patiently. He was very sick of gazing into shop windows, but it was impossible to spoil the pleasure of his lovely little bride. Frances Leigh was a charming girl of eighteen, with a dazzling complexion, forget-me-not eyes, and golden hair, and her husband was her willing slave. So he stood staring vacantly into the shop window which had last attracted her.

"Look at that bracelet," went on Frances. "It's exquisite; so original, so quaint. I should adore it."
"And I adore you, my darling," whispered Harry. "Shall I get it for you?"

"Oh, Harry! But you've given me such heaps of things; and I know that bracelet will cost a lot."
Harry laughed, and drew her into the shop. It was a little bit of a place, very dainty and artistic. Behind the counter were two women, one a brisk little brunette of five or six and twenty, the other a slender middle-aged woman with a smooth, colourless, expressionless face, pale blue eyes and brown hair brushed back under a widow's cap. She moved forward to attend to her customers.

"A diamond bracelet, sir," she said, with a faint, French accent. "This one? It is very pretty, and only fifteen guineas."
She had taken from the window an expanding gold bracelet set with diamond sparks.

"No, no; not that one!" cried Frances, impatiently. "There; do you see? That one?" She pointed a dainty white finger at the object of her admiration, and the shopwoman laid it before her.

"I have others more deserving of madame's regard," she said, quietly. "This is of ancient design; not at all the mode."
"That's just why I like it," broke in Frances. "It's so quaint and out of the common. And the stones are superb."

"As madame observes. It is the stones that make this bracelet so expensive. For half the money I can show madame the very latest designs."

"I don't," said Frances, brusquely. "It would be useless. I have decided on this bracelet; it is the one I choose."

"The price is one hundred and eighty guineas, madame," returned the woman, briefly, evidently annoyed by her customer's manner. Frances turned her forget-me-not eyes to her husband's face. She had no idea of the value of money, but the price seemed to her excessive.

"You like it, darling," whispered Harry. "Well, then, have it. A lot of money? Oh, that's all right. We'll have the bracelet," he added, aloud, taking out his pocket-book. "Please send it to Mrs. Leigh at the Hotel Reich."

"No, I'll take it," burst in Frances. "I'll take my dear darling bracelet myself. I can't wait for it to be sent."
She was like a child with a new toy, and her husband's eyes dwelt adoringly on her as she eagerly caught the parcel from the woman's hand.

"I shall wear it at Lady Wendover's ball," she confided joyously to her husband as they left the shop together.

But she was not fated to exhibit her new possession at the ball a few days later. A feverish cold confined her to her bed for three days, and on the morning of the ball, though she was much better, the doctor would not sanction her getting up. Her husband laughed at the idea of leaving her to attend the ball, but she urged him strongly to do so. She had everything she wanted, and she was within call; she would be the better of a little solitude, and she would be the better of a little solitude.

"I hate leaving you," he protested, when at last he had consented to go. "But if you insist on it, I'll look in for an hour or two. Try and sleep, sweetheart, and I'll be back before you know I'm gone."

"It's too hot to sleep," sighed the girl. "Don't hurry back; it'll be quite a treat to be without me, won't it?"

He pinched her ear playfully, kissed her, and was turning away when she caught his sleeve. "Wait a moment, Harry. Give me my bracelet out of its case. Thanks. Isn't it lovely?"

She slipped the glittering ornament on her arm left bare by the short sleeve of her night-dress, and lifted her arm for his admiration. He stood for a moment at the door, fascinated by the lovely picture she made. She was sitting up in bed, her pearly shoulders gleaming through the filmy cambric and fine lace of her night-dress, her golden hair curling loosely round her flower-like face, her blue eyes radiant with love as she met his.

So he left her; and it was past three when he returned, and stole noiselessly into the darkened room. On tip-toe he approached the bed, and listened for his wife's soft breathing. The silence was intense, and in a sudden panic he switched on the light. Something lay on the bed before him, but not his wife; not the happy, pretty, loving girl he left; only her dead body lay there, her sweet face blackened and convulsed, her blue eyes staring and blank.

The cruel, clutching fingers had left deep prints on the milk-white throat; the bracelet, his last love gift, had been torn so roughly from the fair naked arm that the soft flesh was deeply gashed. Nothing else was missing, although the room was full of valuables. The police had taken the bracelet, seeing the bracelet on Mrs. Leigh's arm, had attempted to secure it without waking the sleeper, that the unfortunate lady, awaking, and calling for assistance, had been strangled by the paralytic burglar, and that the man, seeing what he had done, had fled instantly, taking the bracelet with him.

There was no clue to the murderer. A boy had been seen hanging about the hotel on the day of the murder, but there was nothing to connect him with the crime. Certainly a boy's hands were incapable of that fatal grip, only an unusually powerful man with the strength of a giant in his fingers could have been the murderer. The police based their hopes of discovery on their being able to trace the bracelet, and this was a forlorn hope, as owing to the peculiar design and workmanship, the ornament would probably be broken up and the diamonds disposed of without their setting.

Weeks and months went on, and the murder of the young bride seemed fated to take its place among the long list of undiscovered crimes. That summer there was a perfect epidemic of thefts from hotels. London was very full of Americans and visitors from the Continent, and a gang of skillful and experienced "crooks" had followed in their train. From almost every well-known hotel came the report of thefts of jewellery and valuables at one time or another during the summer, and bitter were the complaints of the inefficiency of the police.

In the early autumn another murder, almost identical with that of Frances Leigh, startled the public. An old lady, living alone with her servants, in a house on the outskirts of London, was found strangled in her bed. She had gone to London on the previous day, to purchase some jewellery for a wedding present for a

granddaughter, and this, and this only, had been carried away by the murderer. That his crime also remained undiscovered, added to the general sense of insecurity and doubt of police efficiency.

A year had passed, and June once more found Harry Leigh in London. Still overwhelmed with sorrow for the loss of his young wife, he had reluctantly consented to be present at his sister's wedding, and to give her away. He arrived two days before the wedding, and did his best to hide his own grief that he might not cloud her happiness.

"Have you decided what I am to give you for a wedding present?" he asked soon after his arrival as they sat at luncheon.

"A diamond star for the hair," answered his sister promptly. "I saw one the other day that was perfectly lovely."

"All right, Evelyn; you shall have it."
"It was in a shop not far from Bond Street; people called Laporte; French I should say. They've good taste, and their things are charming. Shall we go and buy the star this afternoon?"

Harry repressed a shudder as he found himself standing in front of the shop window in which Frances had bought the bracelet she had coveted so long, and which he had bought for her. The diamond star was still there, and Evelyn pointing it out to him, went eagerly into the shop, followed by her brother. He shuddered again, as he entered. The shop was exactly the same as it had been a year ago; the pretty bibelots tastefully arranged; the little brunette still smiling; the widow, her face colourless and expressionless as a plaster mask, coming forward to serve them.

"The star was business was soon transacted. The star was examined, found to be exactly to the lady's taste, bought, and ordered to be sent home. Evelyn was not so impatient as the little bride who could not wait to have her pretty gift sent after her, and insisted on carrying it home herself. But Evelyn's patience was not tried very long. Her brother's gift was sent home in the evening, and she gleefully exhibited it to her mother and to her fiancé.

"It's the prettiest thing I've had yet," she said, "and I've had such heaps of presents. They're not on view to-morrow, mummy, aren't they?"

"Yes, dear."
"Isn't this a quaint present?" Evelyn went on, taking up a parcel which had just come by post. "Cousin Richard sends it to me from Kazan. It's a mascot in the shape of a dagger with a charm on the sheath. The charm's in an unknown tongue, but Richard says it means safety from peril when attacked by foes."

She drew the dagger from the sheath. It was very small, but of keen temper, and murderous sharpness.

"Don't play with it!" cried her mother. "You might cut yourself badly. It's quite dangerous."

Evelyn laughed, but laid it aside, and soon after Gerald went away. Harry had gone to the smoke-room, and Mrs. Leigh was fidgeting about preparatory to going to bed.

"Anne gets more careless every day," she was complaining when Evelyn roused herself to attend. "This afternoon she went out to the pillar-post, leaving the door open. Cook says she noticed a boy hanging about all afternoon. One gets nervous with such valuable wedding-gifts in the house."

"Yes, one does," answered Evelyn. "Well, mother, dear, good-night. I'm off to bed, and shall take my mascot with me to defend me against burglars."

Laughingly she picked up the dagger, and carried it off with her. She was tired, but not sleepy, and lay reading for some time after she was in bed. At last she yawned, and closed her eyes. In her book, laid it on the table beside her. The dagger lay there, too, and Evelyn picked it up and looked again at the charm engraved on the sheath. Then she cautiously drew out the dagger.

"How bright it is," she murmured, "and how sharp; a pretty toy, but what a quaint wedding-present!"

She contemplated it admiringly for a few moments, then laid it back on the table, and went to bed. She switched off the light, and fell asleep.

She woke suddenly, her heart beating wildly. What had awakened her she did not know, but she felt instinctively there was danger near her. The faint light of the summer sky showed her a slender boy's figure moving noiselessly about the room, evidently in search of some special object. For a moment Evelyn lay motionless, uncertain how to act. Then, loving softly near the side of the bed on which the bell was, she stretched out her hand to press a knob. But cautious as the situation of the intruder, and was no boy's face that Evelyn saw; rather was it the face of some evil spirit or of some dead thing that had died in mortal sin and still retained the wicked passions of its former state; a face with which the look of a fiend in its glittering and gummy eyes.

Evelyn was a girl of spirit and courage, but as she met those eyes the blood rushed to her veins, and covering like a rabbit frightened by a cat, she leapt about to devour it. They were motionless, so perfectly motionless that she could not even scream. The next instant, the thing had sprung upon her, and crouching on her breast, its vile face within a few inches of her own, endeavored her throat with long clutching fingers, that felt like flexible steel rods.

Evelyn knew her fate. The murder of her young sister-in-law scarce a year ago flashed into her mind, and she felt her doom was sealed. Next morning she, too, would be found strangled in bed, and her murderer would never be traced. She thought of her fiancé, who was next to be broken as Harry's had been? She struggled madly, writhing her slender body under the crouching thing, throwing her free arm in frantic and hopeless attempt to touch the bell-knob. Slowly the life was ebbing from her; there was a noise as of thunder in her ears; flashes of fire darted across her eyes; in the agony of suffocation, she clutched her hand on something on the bed beside her. It was the dagger—the charmed dagger, the "pretty toy" she had so carelessly tossed back on the table before falling asleep. Blindly, aimlessly, feebly, she struck with it upwards at the crouching creature above her. There was a clanking, clanking cry, the deadly thing upon her breast rolled heavily to the ground; and Evelyn just managed to reach the bell, before consciousness left her.

She opened her eyes it last, and looked vaguely round. She was in her mother's bed, and her mother's anxious face was bending over her. In the background were her brother, Gerald, and some as whom Evelyn guessed to be a doctor. She was evidently right, for when he saw that her senses had returned, he uttered some reassuring words to the others, and coming forward, held a glass to Evelyn's lips. She drank the contents unhesitatingly, and presently her head seemed to clear. Her throat was aching, and still, she felt utterly broken and exhausted, but she remembered all that had happened, and whispered an eager enquiry.

"Mrs. Leigh was trembling in every limb, and unable to answer, but Gerald, no less agitated, commanded himself sufficiently to explain that

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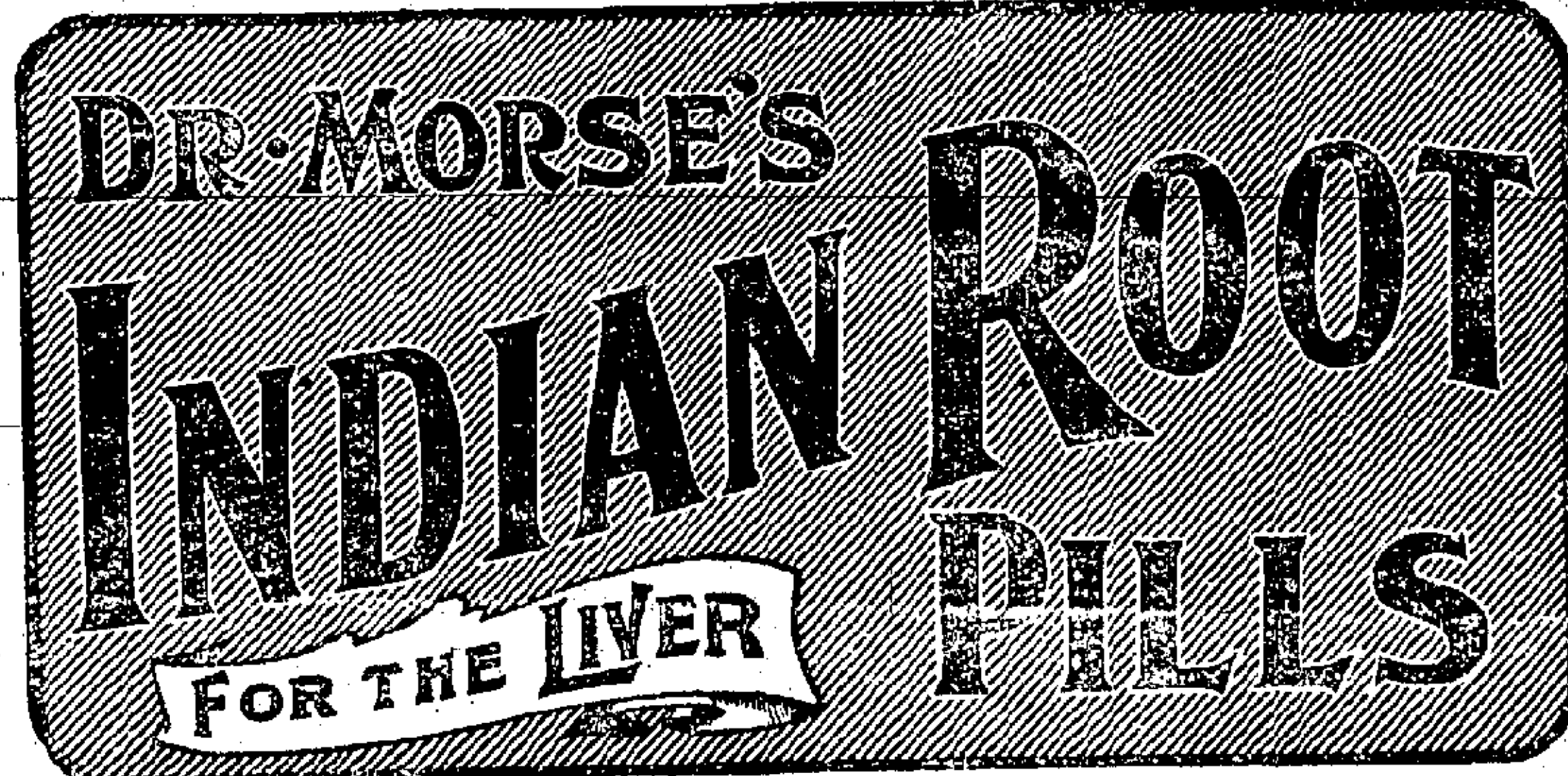
The second is a plant which is an EXPECTORANT that opens and unclogs the passage to the lungs, and thus in a soothing manner performs its duty by throwing off the phlegm and other humours from the lungs by copious spitting.

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her maid going into Evelyn's room with tea at the usual hour, was horrified to find the bed had been left empty. Evelyn lying apparently dead had lain out of it, having evidently been trying to ring the bell, and the body of a lad on the floor. The doctor, summoned immediately, had pronounced Evelyn to be practically uninjured, and had had her carried at once from the room.

Evelyn had hardly given her account of her terrible struggle with the robber, when the doctor who had left the room meanwhile, returned to it, looking very grave.

"Is he dead?" cried Evelyn. "I had a dagger and I struck him with it. It was in defence of my life, but I hope—I hope I haven't killed him."

"Yes; by the merest chance though," replied the doctor. "It's all right, Miss Leigh: you acted in self-defence, you know."

Evelyn shuddered, and hid her face. Presently she looked up.

"Was it really a boy?" she whispered. "It was more like an evil spirit."

"It was a woman," said the doctor curtly. "The police must find out who she is. They are in the house now. He turned to Mrs. Leigh. 'I will send round a draught which Miss Leigh will take at once, and then see that she is kept quiet. She's had a fearful shock, remember, and is suffering from it.'

The next day the dead body was identified by a young woman. It was that of her mother, Jeanne Laporte. At the inquest, Suzanne Laporte was the principal witness. Her mother, Jeanne Laporte, a widow, of French nationality, had been established as a jeweller and fancy goods dealer in London for fifteen years. She had been successful and had an excellent business. She had always been rather peculiar; fond of jewels, not to wear, merely to gloat over as a miser over his gold, showing herself reluctant to part with particular articles, even at a good price. This gained upon her, until Suzanne began to suspect that her mother, on certain points, was not perfectly sane. A year ago, this suspicion became certainty. Madame Laporte bought a second-hand bracelet of which she became passionately fond, and did not intend to offer for sale. By some mistake it was put in the show-case, and a lady, seeing it in the window, insisted on buying it, undeterred by the high price put it. Madame Laporte seemed much annoyed, and hardly spoke for the rest of the day. Next morning she disappeared, leaving for a few days. Her daughter, however, woke on the following night with the feeling that there was someone walking about the house. As she was alone, except for a very young servant, she was very much alarmed, but went cautiously to the door of her room and listened. She heard a light step on the stairs, and thinking it might be her mother returned unexpectedly, she looked out. She had no light, but the person who was coming upstairs was carrying a candle, and Suzanne was startled to see a woman coming towards her. She withdrew hurriedly, but still kept her door ajar to watch the intruder's proceedings. He came steadily and silently onwards, and vanished into Madame Laporte's room, which was just at the stairs. Suzanne followed, and finding the door had not been shut, peeped cautiously

in. The boy had put down the candle, opened a jewel-case he took from his pocket, and gazed lovingly at it. Then he took out the ornament it contained, held it aloft and laughed softly. It was the diamond bracelet, sold a day or two previously, and the boy's face as he turned it to the light, was the face of her mother.

When Suzanne Laporte heard, next day of the murder at the Hotel Reich, she knew how her mother had regained possession of the diamond bracelet. In answer to the Coroner, she was afraid to give information to the police, as she did not think her mother was actually insane, and thus not responsible for her actions, and it was unnatural to expect a daughter to deliver her mother into the hangman's hands.

She had done her utmost to watch over her mother since Mrs. Leigh's murder, but she had not been always successful. She feared Madame Laporte had been guilty of at least one or two burglaries in the last year. If inquiries were made, she believed that in every case where jewellery alone had been stolen, it would be found that the valuables had been bought from Madame Laporte. In reply to a severe question from the Coroner, Suzanne bursting into tears, protested that she was not aware that she had brought herself within reach of the law by her silence, and that she sincerely repeated her silence, which had endangered other lives and permitted other crimes.

Further evidence showed that the police investigating Madame Laporte's premises, found in a safe in her bedroom, not only the diamond bracelet which had caused poor little Frances Leigh's murder, but a large quantity of other jewellery, but a suit of dark tweed and a brown wig.

Evelyn's wedding had to be postponed for some considerable time. The shock of her midnight adventure laid her on a sick bed, and it was not until nearly six weeks had passed that the quiet ceremony which was substituted for the gay function previously arranged, could take place.

"At last my own," said Gerald, as bride and bridegroom drove away together. "Oh, my sweetheart, when I think I so nearly lost you, my heart stands still. And it is to your courage and presence of mind alone, your escape from a horrible death is due."

But Evelyn shook her head, and nestled close to him.

"I don't think so, darling," she answered pensively. "I think it was the Charm of the Dagger."

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RUBBER COMPANIES.

SINGAPORE, August 16.

Par value each share £1. Calls paid up are:	Malayan Companies.	Singapore Prices, June 8.	Dividends	Par value each share £1. Calls paid up are:	Malayan Companies.	Singapore Prices, June 8.	Dividends
15/- paid	Alor-Pongsu ...	...	...	fy. paid	Malacca Ordinary ...	12.10.0	...
2/- fy.	Anglo-Johore ...	1.9.0	25%	2/- fy.	Malay Planters ...	7/6	...
17/6	Banting ...	18.0.0	35%	2/- fy.	Merton Syndicate ...	...	...
fy.	Batu Caves ...	...	...	2/- fy.	North Hummock ...	...	10% int. '09
fy.	Batu Tiga ...	6.5.0	...	2/- fy.	Padang Jawa ...	...	...
2/- fy.	Berangas Selangor ...	...	...	2/- fy.	Pandian Johore ...	...	...
fy.	Bernam Perak ...	...	3%	2/- fy.	Pataling ...	3.12.6	50% '10
fy.	Do. Ordinary ...	...	...	2/- fy.	Perak ...	6.7.6	42 1/2% '09
fy.	Bidor ...	...	...	2/- fy.	Pencero Est. ...	...	10% '09
2/- fy.	Blanda Selangor ...	3.12.6	...	2/- fy.	Rutanuf ...	12/6 pm	...
fy.	Bukit Cih ...	2.17.6pm	...	2/- fy.	Rim ...	...	...
fy.	Bukit Kajang ...	...	...	2/- fy.	R. Est. of Krian ...	...	...
2/- fy.	Bukit Mertajam ...	21.0.0	160%	2/- fy.	Saga ...	16.10.0	...
fy. paid	Bukit Rajah ...	...	...	2/- fy.	Seaford ...	8.7.6	15% '10
2/- fy.	Bukit Selangor ...	6.10.0	...	2/- fy.	Selangor ...	4.0.0	75% '10
fy.	Castfield ...	...	...	2/- fy.	Selat Rubber ...	...	...
fy.	Changkat Salak R. and Tin ...	...	...	2/- fy.	Sempah ...	2.5.0 pm	12 1/2% '09
2/- fy.	Chersonese ...	5/-	...	2/- fy.	Seremban ...	...	10% '10
fy.	Cheviot ...	...	...	2/- fy.	Seremban ...	4.2.6	10% '10
2/- fy.	Chota Rubber ...	2.16.0	135%	2/- fy.	Shelford ...	4.2.6	7 1/2% '09
2/- fy.	Cleely Ordinary ...	2.16.0	140%	2/- fy.	Singapore Para ...	...	...
2/- fy.	Comel Preferred ...	1.12.0	80%	2/- fy.	Singapore (Beriam) ...	...	...
2/- fy.	Comel Malay ...	0.5.0	60%	2/- fy.	Strathmore R. ...	...	...
fy.	Damansara ...	...	...	2/- fy.	Sungei Bahru ...	6.10.0	...
fy.	Dannistown ...	...	...	2/- fy.	Sungei Choh ...	19/0	32 1/2% '09
2/- fy.	Enbi, Selangor ...	16/-	15%	2/- fy.	Sungei Kapar ...	...	...
fy.	Fed, Selangor ...	125%	...	2/- fy.	Sungei Kruit ...	...	...
fy.	Garing (Malacca) ...	7.0.0	20%	2/- fy.	Sungei Liang ...	5.0.0	...
fy.	Golden Hope ...	...	30%	2/- fy.	Sungei Salak ...	6.12.6	...
2/- fy.	Gulu-Kalumpang ...	6.17.6	10%	2/- fy.	Sungei Way ...	...	...
fy.	H. and Lowlands ...	17.0.0	50%	2/- fy.	Tangkah ...	...	...
fy.	Iach Kenneth ...	...	...	2/- fy.	Third Mile ...	...	...
fy.	Johore Para ...	...	...	2/- fy.	Tremolby ...	...	...
fy.	Johore R. Lands ...	...	...	2/- fy.	Utd. Sun Betong ...	...	...
fy.	Jong-Lander ...	...	40%	2/- fy.	Val d'Or Est. ...	2.16.3	210% '09
fy.	Jura (Ordinary) ...	...	...	2/- fy.	Vallambrosa ...	...	...
fy.	Jura Estates ...	...	...	2/- fy.	Trust and Finance Companies.	...	...
fy.	K'pong Kuntian ...	8/3 pm	...	2/- fy.	Anglo-Straits R. T. ...	...	...
fy.	Do. "B" ...	...	...	2/- fy.	Eastern Internat. Trust ...	...	...
fy.	Kapur Para ...	11.0.0	10%	2/- fy.	Mid-East Invest ...	...	...
fy.	Kellias ...	...	...	2/- fy.	Rubber Plants. Inves. Trust ...	...	20% '09
fy.	Kepang ...	...	...	2/- fy.	R. Share Trust ...	...	...
fy.	Killinghill ...	...	...	2/- fy.	Straits M. & Trust ...	...	...
fy.	Kinta Kellias ...	...	45%	2/- fy.	India, Ceylon, Borneo, Java and Sumatra.	...	...
fy.	Klang ...	...	...	2/- fy.	Anglo-Java ...	...	...
fy.	Klian-Kellias ...	...	...	2/- fy.	Asahan (Sumatra) ...	...	...
fy.	Kota Tinggi ...	4/-	...	2/- fy.	Bangawan R. ...	...	...
fy.	Khota Tampar ...	...	...	2/- fy.	Beaufort ...	...	...
fy.	Kuala Klang ...	10.15.0	30% int. '09	2/- fy.	Central Sumatra ...	...	...
fy.	Kuala Lumpur ...	...	...	2/- fy.	Indian Peninsula ...	...	...
fy.	Kuala Pahi ...	...	...	2/- fy.	Java Annam ...	...	...
fy.	Kuala Selangor ...	...	...	2/- fy.	Kinamin ...	...	...
fy.	Labu ...	...	...	2/- fy.	Langkon ...	...	...
fy.	Lunatron ...	...	...	2/- fy.	Manchester ...	...	...
fy.	Ledbury ...	...	...	2/- fy.	Nirmala (Java) ...	...	...
fy.	Lendu ...	...	...	2/- fy.	Pontianak ...	...	...
fy.	Linggi ...	3.3.0	50%	2/- fy.	Sumatra Para ...	...	12 1/2% '09
fy.	London Asiatic ...	17/-	...	2/- fy.	Sumatra Props. ...	...	...
fy.	Lumut Est. ...	32/8	...	2/- fy.	United Serdang ...	7.10.0	5% '09
fy.	Mullingley Est. ...	...	...	2/- fy.	Utd. Sumatra ...	14/-	...
fy.	Malacca 7 1/2 Cum. Partici-	12.10.0	10	2/- fy.	...	...	...
fy.	puting Free	...	...	2/- fy.	...	...	...

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS	ARRIVAL	DEPARTURE
ALBION, Australian str., 1560, Shaw, 25th Aug. - Sydney via Ports 26th July - Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
AMARA, British str., 1565, C. J. Matlock, 17th Aug. - Surabaya 7th Aug. - Sugar, Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
ASHUT, British str., 1350, J. B. Harris, 24th Aug. - Shanghai 21st Aug. - General - Butterfield & Swire.		
ASIA, American str., 2356, H. Gaultier, 23rd Aug. - San Francisco 26th July, General - P. M. S. S. Co.		
BABON INDEPEND, British str., 2139, D. McAlister, 4th Aug. - Moji 29th July, Coal - Bradley & Co.		
BRAND, Norwegian str., 1519, U. Evensen, 21st Aug. - Samarang 11th Aug. - Sugar - Agard, Thoresen & Co.		
CARL, Diederichsen, German str., 774, Chr. Janssen, 24th Aug. - Pakhoi 22nd and Hoihow 23rd Aug. - General - Jensen & Co.		
CHIVO MARU, Japanese str., 7250, W. W. Greene, 20th Aug. - San Francisco 19th July, General - Toyo Kisen Kaisha.		
CHUYEN, Chinese str., 1177, C. Stewart, 24th Aug. - Shanghai 21st Aug. - General - C. M. S. N. Co.		
CHOWA, German str., 1055, F. Schmidt, 7th Aug. - Bangkok 1st Aug. - Timber and Rice - W. P. F. Sing.		
DEVANHA, German str., 1057, Schultze, 24th Aug. - Bangkok 17th Aug. - Rice - Butterfield & Swire.		
EMPEROR OF CHINA, British str., 3046, W. Davison, R.N.R., 18th Aug. - Vancouver 27th July, General and Cargo - Canadian Pacific Railway Co.		
FOOCHOW, British str., 1223, Vincent, 8th Aug. - Hoihow 5th Aug. - Coal - Butterfield & Swire.		
GERMANIA, German str., 600, C. Tyeer, 3rd Aug. - Sydney 27th July, Copra - Simmon & Co.		
HUNAN, British str., 1143, Benson, 20th Aug. - Saigon 16th Aug. - Rice - Butterfield & Swire.		
JOHANN, German str., 960, M. Iphand, 22nd Aug. - Swatow 21st Aug. - General - Jensen & Co.		
JOSHIM MARU, Japanese str., 702, H. Maruyama, 24th Aug. - Swatow 23rd Aug. - General - Onaka Shosen Kaisha.		
KIANG CHING, Chinese str., 1002, Brissard, 22nd Aug. - Halphong 19th Aug. - Coal - Chinese.		
KUBOROW, British str., 1215, G. Hooker, 25th Aug. - Swatow 24th Aug. - General - Butterfield & Swire.		
MAUSANG, British str., 1347, Weigall, 18th Aug. - Sandakan 12th Aug. - Timber and General - Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
MEIKONG, Chinese str., 1339, Froberg, 23rd Aug. - Amoy 21st Aug. - General - C. M. S. N. Co.		
MICHAEL JESSEN, German str., J. Petersen, 24th Aug. - Halphong and Hoihow 23rd Aug. - General - Jensen & Co.		
NORD, British str., 1185, F. J. Fry, 9th Aug. - Shanghai via Foochow 1st Aug. - Case Oil - Asiatic Petroleum & Co.		
OMURO MARU, Japanese str., 1750, Yamashita, 17th Aug. - Dairen 1st Aug. - Coal - Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.		
PAKIAT, German str., 1018, E. Gattmann, 21st Aug. - Pakhoi and Swatow 13th Aug. - Rice - Butterfield & Swire.		
QUANTA, German str., 1146, H. Madison, 22nd Aug. - Maccassar 12th Aug. - Sugar and General - Java-China-Japan Lijn.		
RAJABUR, German str., 1189, H. Bremer, 21st Aug. - Bangkok 15th Aug. - Rice and Timber - Butterfield & Swire.		
RUBY, British str., 1568, R. Bodger, 22nd Aug. - Manila 20th Aug. - General - Shawan, Tomes & Co.		
SHINSHU MARU, Japanese str., 2442, K. Okuma, 21st Aug. - Moji 15th Aug. - Coal - Ataka & Co.		
SIAM, British str., 995, Bins, 2nd Aug. - Singapore 26th July, Kerosene Oil - Mc-Bain.		
SILESIA, Austrian str., 3317, E. Radonich, 24th Aug. - Shanghai 20th Aug. - General - Sander, Walter & Co.		
S. THAM, American str., 574, D. Pajo, 31st July - Manila 27th July, Sugar - W. B. & Co.		
SUISANG, British str., 1771, M. Picknell, 21st Aug. - Chingwantao 14th Aug. - Coal - Chinese Engineering & Mining Co.		
TAISANO, British str., 154, G. F. Matthews, 27th July - Saigon 23rd July, Rice - Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
TELEMACUS, British str., 1340, Edwards, 15th Aug. - Saigon 11th Aug. - General - W. P. F. Sing.		
TRIPANAS, Dutch str., 244, P. v. Emmerick, 18th Aug. - From Moji, General - Java-China-Japan Lijn.		
VICTORIA, Swedish str., 989, T. Eckert, 23rd Aug. - Samarang 6th Aug. - General - Wallem & Co.		
WAISHING, British str., 1170, G. S. Holmwood, 20th Aug. - Hongkong 18th Aug. - Coal - Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
YANETSE, British str., 4149, Jos. Ralford, 25th July - Liverpool and Singapore 19th July, General - Butterfield & Swire.		
YOCOW, British str., 1365, Mills, 4th Aug. - Tientsin 28th July, Salt - Butterfield & Swire.		
SAILING VESSEL	ARRIVAL	DEPARTURE
ABROW, British barque, 2971, M. V. 20th May - Amoy 8th April, Kerosene Oil - Standard Oil Co.		
MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA AND JAPAN STATION.	ARRIVAL	DEPARTURE
Alacrity, despatch-boat, 700 tons, 4 guns, 2,000 i.h.p., Com. A. Lowndes, Nagasaki.		
Astraea, 2nd class cruiser, 4,360 tons, 10 guns, 7,000 i.h.p., Captain E. B. Kiddie, Singapore.		
Atlas, admiralty tug, 615 tons, 1,400 i.h.p., Master S. West, Hongkong.		
Bedford, armoured cruiser, 9,800 tons, i.h.p. 27,000, Capt. E. S. Fisher, at anchor.		
Bramble, gunboat 710 tons, 900 i.h.p., Lieut. Comdr. E. G. Washington, Hongkong.		
Britomart, gunboat, 710 tons, 900 i.h.p., Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Donovan, Shanghai.		
Cadmus, British sloop, 1,770 tons, i.h.p. 1,400, i.d., Captain H. L. P. Heard, Canton.		
Chern, water tank and tug, 390 tons, i.h.p. 340, Master W. Smith, Hongkong.		
Clio, British sloop, 1,070 tons, i.h.p. 1,400, Comdr. O. T. Borrett, Shanghai.		
Fame, torpedo-boat destroyer, 340 tons, 6 guns, 5,700 i.h.p., Lt. Comdr. C. E. Lloyd Thomas, Hongkong.		
Flora, 2nd class cruiser, 4,360 tons, 10 guns, 7,000 i.h.p., Captain J. Nicholas, Nagasaki.		
Handy, torpedo-boat destroyer, 295 tons, 6 guns, 4,000 i.h.p., Lieut. Comdr. B. J. D. Guy, V.O. Weihaiwei.		
Hart, torpedo-boat destroyer, 295 tons, 6 guns, 4,000 i.h.p., Lieut. Comdr. H. S. Monroe, Nagasaki.		
Janus, torpedo-boat destroyer, 320 tons, 6 guns, 3,900 i.h.p., Lt. Comdr. G. C. Heathcote, Weihaiwei.		
Kent, armoured cruiser, 9,800 tons, 14 guns, i.h.p. 22,000, Capt. S. St. J. Farquhar, Nagasaki.		
Kinaka, river gunboat, 616 tons, i.h.p. 1,200, Lieut. Comdr. T. J. S. Lyne, Yangtze.		
Merlin, surveying ship, 1,070 tons, 6 guns, 1,400 i.h.p., Capt. F. C. Learmonth, Kuala B. N. Borneo.		
Minotaur, armoured cruiser, (flagship) Vice-Admiral Sir A. L. Winslow, C.O.B., C.V.O., C.M.G., 14,500 tons, i.h.p. 27,000, Capt. G. C. Cayley, Nagasaki.		
Momouth, armoured cruiser, 9,800 tons, i.h.p. 22,000, Capt. L. E. Power, M.V.O., Nagasaki.		
Moorhen, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns, i.h.p. 300, Lieut. Comdr. G. P. Leith, West River.		
Nightingale, river gunboat, 85 tons, 240 h.p., Lt. Comdr. Claude Hillersdon-Woodward, R.N., Yangtze.		
Otter, torpedo-boat destroyer, 385 tons, 6 guns, 6,300 i.h.p., Comdr. E. Stevenson, Nagasaki.		
Robin, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Lucas, Canton.		
Sandpiper, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. E. J. J. B. Southby, Canton.		
Snipe, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. John Michael Barker, Yangtze.		
Taku, torpedo boat destroyer, 305 tons, i.h.p. 6,000, Gunner W. Barlow, R.N., Hongkong.		
Tamar, receiving ship, 4,650 tons, 6 guns, Commodore Eyre, Hongkong.		
Teal, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns, i.h.p. 800, Lieut. Comdr. J. I. Buchanan, Yangtze.		
Thistle, gunboat, 710 tons, 900 i.h.p., Lieut. Comdr. M. B. Baillie Hamilton, Yangtze.		
Virago, torpedo-boat destroyer, 395 tons, 6 guns, 6,300 i.h.p., Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Lloyd Thomas, Hongkong.		
Waterwitch, surveying ship, 620 tons, 450 i.h.p., Lieut. Comdr. R. L. Hancock, Straits Settlements.		
Whiting, torpedo-boat destroyer, 360 tons, 5 guns, 5,900 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. G. B. Hartford, Hongkong.		
Wildgoose, gunboat 195 tons, 2 guns, 800 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. M. E. Wilding, Yangtze.		
Woodcock, gunboat, 150 tons, 2 guns, 550 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. B. B. Brooks, Yangtze.		
Woodlark, gunboat, 150 tons, 2 guns, 550 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. G. F. A. Mulock, Yangtze.		

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

"INDRA" LINE LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Company's Steamship "INDRAVELLI," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 27th inst. at 6 P.M. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

All damaged packages must be left in Godown, where they will be examined at 9.30 A.M. on the 27th inst. No Claims will be admitted after goods have left the Godown, nor will they be recognized if not presented within 10 days of vessel's arrival here.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1910. [971]

FROM EUROPE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship "HELLAS," Captain Yegoroff, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained against Bills of Lading countersigned by the Undersigned.

Optional Cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary be given before 10 P.M.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 28th Aug. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 27th Aug. at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

This Steamer brings on Cargo: Ex ss. "Globe" from New York. Ex ss. "Globe" from Gt. Britain.

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1910. [970]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN. IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "PRINZ SIGISMUND," having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, where delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 29th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 29th inst. at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 3rd Sept., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1910. [5]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer "SYRIA."

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 29th inst. at 4 P.M. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1910. [1]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "BUELOW"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 30th Aug. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 30th Aug. at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 4th Sept., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1910. [5]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

KA-24 Cheets Persian Opium ex ss. "KOLO" and ss. "DEVANHA," arrived August 3rd, 1910.

CONSIGNEES are hereby notified that these goods are lying in the Kowloon Godowns unclaimed at their sole risk, and are requested to present their Bills of Lading for countersignature, to enable them to take delivery of the goods without further delay.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.

Hongkong, 19th August, 1910. [958]

LABUAN COAL.

NOTICE—THIS COAL can only be obtained from THE LABUAN COAL-FIELDS CO., LTD., who are prepared to Supply FRESH COAL straight from the Mines Steamers load at the Wharves. Quick despatch. Telegrams: "Labor Labuan."

BRADLEY & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1909. [531]

MITSU BISHI GOSHI KWAISHA.

(MITSU BISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKASIMA OCHI, MITSUBISHI, HOJO, NAMAZUTA, SAYO, SHINNEW and KAMIYAMADA, Collieries.

SOLE AGENTS FOR KISHIDA, MIYAO and KIGYO KOMATSU Coals.

HEAD OFFICE—MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES—NAGASAKI, MOJI, KARATSU, WAKAMATSU, KOBE, OSAKA, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, HANKOW.

Cable addresses for above, "IWASAKI" Codes, A1, ABC 5th Ed., Western Union.

AGENTS:—YOKOHAMA: M. ASADA, Esq.


CHUNKIANG: Messrs. GRABING & Co. MANILA: Messrs. MACDONALD & Co.

For Particulars apply to H. OISHI, Manager.

No. 2, Pedder Street, Hongkong. Hongkong, 9th January, 1909. [574]

AVERAGE MARK ET. PRICES.

The Prices are given in Dollar Centa.



**COLEMAN'S
WINCARNIS,
THE GREATEST TONIC
IN THE WORLD.**

WHAT IT has done for OTHERS it will DO FOR YOU
Its refreshing and exhilarating effects are a revelation
to those who have never tried it before.
"WINCARNIS" has a charm all its own, which you
cannot fail to appreciate.
The combination of all that is most nourishing in Beef and Malt is
prepared in Wincarnis gives a **TWO-POWER STANDARD**
that cannot be equalled for giving Strength and Stamina,
Vitality and Force to Men, Women and Children.

BUY IT TO-DAY
From any leading Chemist.

MUSTARD & COMPANY.
Wholesale Distributors for China and Hongkong.
No. 22, Museum Road, Corner of Seecow Road, Shanghai. (719)

Clarke's Blood Mixture

CALIBRE 7.65 m.m.
With CHAMBER for 8 CARTRIDGES
FIRING 8 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.
SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1907. [38]

DR. MARTIN'S

APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in their medicine chest, as the first sign of any irregularity of the system is cured. It does not give rise to nausea. Those who use them experience them, hence their preference. It is the favorite of all Chemists and Druggists throughout the World, and goes for Dr. MARTIN'S, Chemist, 59, Rue d'Angoulême, Paris.

DR. MARTIN'S

APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies

56

Suppose that could be filled by mortal man. In not speaking of bookkeeping as understood in commercial circles, but as overseer understood on an estate plantation. We should have had, indeed, one immortal volume of verities that could ever have deprived us of truth. But should we, do you think, ever have anything more? Do you think, amid the horrors of slavery and the tropical climate—amid the mania and the associations of life there—would we may find another deplored in the work of another South Sea genius, who knew nothing but as much as Michael Scott, but whom you may find addressed by Scott in "Tom Cringle's Log." The admirable masterpiece of him—do you think the genius of Burns could have survived? I myself do not. I think that far from those barbarous the two works in Scotland on which

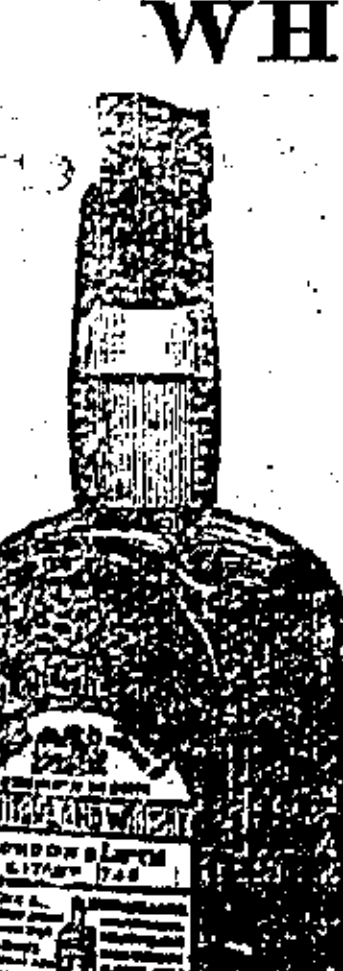
But his independence was perhaps less noticed, but not a less striking part of his character, than his political opinions were noticed. In those days he faced the world with an undaunted front, partly from youth, partly I think from inexperience; he was afraid of nothing and nobody. The greatest tyranny that then existed in these islands was the domestic and inquisitorial tyranny exercised by the Church in Scotland at that time. It is incredible to us that it is not more than 100 years since Burns was so grossly persecuted and subjected to the severest ecclesiastical consensures because he had ordered his gardener to dig a few potatoes on Sunday for dinner; and there was no incident of life at that time which was not made subject to inquisition, and to severest inquisition, and received ecclesiastical consensures. Well, that was a reign of terror, and Burns was not afraid to lift up his voice and boldly denounce that reign of terror. Those blistering satires that he wrote against the persons to whom he knew or whom he believed he knew to be guilty of hypocrisy and cant are the most memorable scraps of all his writings. He did not scruple, indeed he raised his voice against other institutions or bodies which he also believed to be wanting in duty to the public. He was moved by a birthday ode to King George III. to write a birthday ode of his own to that monarch, and a very addressable ode, full of spirit from the old of the Poet Laureate—one of the most remarkable ever addressed, I should think, to a Royal Family, not ill-naturedly, but good naturedly rebuking them for their shortcomings. He did a thing that was even more daring perhaps: he addressed the Scottish members of Parliament of his day (laughter) pointing out their shortcomings. He did so in a Scotch burlesque style, as Mr. Macintosh says, and in this way this subject was handled with delicacy. Burns thought that Scottish members thought more of Scotland at the time they were canvassing their constituencies than when they got to Westminster. (Laughter.)

But I do ask you, ladies and gentlemen, to apply to yourselves the touchstone of Burns's diatribes against cant; I prophesy for you that you will find yourselves none the worse for it. Now, Mr. Provost, I must apologize for having detained you so long, but when one is given the freedom of Ayr one cannot but touch upon the subject of the town of Ayr, upon one's self. As I have said before, "Am quile aye thely, you are only giving us this freedom to-day because we are living admirers of Burns, and because you cannot give it to the dead man himself." To speak the honest truth, Burns never seems dead to me. Of all dead men he is the most living to me, much more than the dead of to-day are living. I know no man who has impressed his individuality so vividly so strongly on his fellow countrymen as this man who was born here 150 years ago; his blood still courses warm and strong through the veins of Scotland, his spirit is abroad in all our country, and from our country it has passed over the world. But its home, its original source, its birthplace, its region, is the city of Ayr, and I trust that on the long day, to come, when people remember, with shame and almost with terror, that there was once a risk of the Auld Brig being demolished, they will also remember in turn their responsibility that the connection between Burns and Ayr is indissoluble and is eternal.

AND FROM ALL WINE MERCHANTS. [4

報新外中港香
CHUNG NGOI SAN PO
 (Chinese Daily Press),
PUBLISHED DAILY,
 Is the oldest and still immensurably the best
 Advertising medium among the
 Native Community.
 Established for over FIFTY YEARS
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 or Colloquial Chinese.

MAPIER JOHNSTONES'
"SQUARE BOTTLE"
WHISKY.



UNVARYED FOR
THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN 1745.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
150 YEARS.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG:
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
 and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS. [4]

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	DELTA	About 1st Sept.	Freight and Passage
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	ARADIA	Noon, 3rd Sept.	See Special of Call.
LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSSEILLES	NUBIA	About 7th Sept.	Freight and Passage
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NORE	About 8th Sept.	Freight and Passage

For further Particulars, apply to
HONGKONG, 26th August, 1910.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	ANHUI	On 28th Aug., 4 P.M.	Light
CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	KUEICHOW	On 30th Aug., 4 P.M.	
MANILA	TEAN	On 30th Aug., 4 P.M.	
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	TAIYUAN	On 31st Aug., 3 P.M.	
CHEFOO & NEWCHANG	NANCHANG	On 6th Sept., 4 P.M.	Twice Weekly
DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER	S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI"		

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN SCREW STEAMERS & TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon.

EAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "ANHUI", "CHENAN", "CHINUIA" and "LINAN" with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before Mid-night on SATURDAY for the SUNDAY Morning sailings. A Co.'s launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 O'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

FARE, \$45 SINGLE and \$80 RETURN.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
HONGKONG, 27th August, 1910.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

Occupying 9 to 10 Days.

STEAMSHIPS	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 30th Aug., at 10 A.M.
"HAIYANG"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	FRIDAY, 2nd Sept., at 10 A.M.
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Pasmore	TUESDAY, 6th Sept., at 10 A.M.

For SWATOW AND RETURN,
(Occupying 3 Days).

"HAIMUN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	SUNDAY, 28th Aug., at 11 A.M.
		WEDNESDAY, 31st Aug., at 10 A.M.

Steamers will arrive at, and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier). During the Months of August and September, a Special Reduction of 20% on Fares to Fuchow and Return will be allowed.

For Freight and Passage apply to—
DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

HONGKONG, 25th August, 1910.

EAST ASIATIC CO., LD. COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI. RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LD., ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOK. SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LD. GOTHENBURG.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"TRANQUEBAR"	On 10th September

For Further Particulars apply to

MELCHERS & CO.,
AGENTS.

HONGKONG, 16th August, 1910.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG"	Saturday, 27th Aug., Noon.	
SHANGHAI	"WAISHING"	Saturday, 27th Aug., Noon.	
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Monday, 29th Aug., 5 P.M.	
TIENTSIN	"CHIPSING"	Tuesday, 30th Aug., Noon.	
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 2nd Sept., 4 P.M.	
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 9th Sept., 4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	"NAMSANG"	Monday, 12th Sept., Noon.	
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"FOOKSANG"	Wednesday, 14th Sept., Noon.	

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

The Steamers "KUTSANG", "NAMSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kulsat, Lahad, Datu, Simporna, Traw, Uman, Jesselton and Labuan.

Telephone No. 215, Sui. Exch. 4.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—
HONGKONG, 27th August, 1910.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
GENERAL MANAGER

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR
CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, ETC., VIA MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA,
HONOLULU, MANZANILLO AND SALINA CRUZ (MEXICO).

S.S. BUJO MARU	10,500 tons gross	Sail Oct. 22nd, at Noon.
S.S. HONGKONG MARU	11,000 "	Dec. 21st, at Noon.

For particulars apply to
N. YAMADA, Acting Manager.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA, King's Building.
Hongkong, 6th July, 1910.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	HITACHI MARU Capt. N. Mathieson	7,000	WEDNESDAY, 31st Aug., at Daylight
	KANAGAWA MARU Capt. C. H. Butler	7,000	THURSDAY, 8th Sept., at 5 P.M.
	MIYAZAKI MARU Capt. T. Murai	9,000	WEDNESDAY, 14th Sept., at Daylight
VICTORIA B.C. & SEATTLE	SADO MARU Capt. Hiortdahl	7,000	SATURDAY, 10th Sept., from Kobe
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	AWA MARU Capt. S. Ishikawa	7,000	TUESDAY, 13th Sept., at 4 P.M.
	INABA MARU Capt. K. Kawara	7,000	TUESDAY, 11th Oct., at Noon
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	KUMANO MARU Capt. M. Winkler	6,000	FRIDAY, 2nd Sept., at Noon
	YAWATA MARU Capt. T. Sekine	5,000	FRIDAY, 30th Sept., at Noon
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	YAWATA MARU Capt. T. Sekine	5,000	WEDNESDAY, 31st Aug., at Noon
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	HAKATA MARU Capt. A. Mooker	7,000	WEDNESDAY, 31st Aug., at Noon
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	IYO MARU Capt. B. Takeda	7,000	THURSDAY, 1st Sept., at 5 P.M.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE and COLOMBO	COLOMBO MARU Capt. E. Combes	5,000	TUESDAY, 6th September

CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES

BETWEEN

HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing "Aki Maru" 30th May, ending 30th September, 1910.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st & 2nd CLASS) AVAILABLE FOR 3 MONTHS.

	Yokohama Return.	Kobe Return.	Moji Return.	Nagasaki Return.
1st CLASS	\$120	\$110	\$100	\$90
2nd "	\$80	\$70	\$60	\$50

With Option of rail between Calling Ports in Japan.

† Omitting Keelung and Shimoda.
† Calling at Saigon.
† Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy. † Cargo only. * Carries Deck Passengers.
† Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd Class through Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail. For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, Etc., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Queen's Road.

HONGKONG, 1st August, 1910.

T. KUSUMOTO,
MANAGER [13-125]

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE
HUBI	2540	R. Rodger	Manila	On 27th Aug. Noon.
ZAFIRO	2540	A. Fraser	Manila	On 3rd Sept. Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to
HONGKONG, 15th August, 1910.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers, [12]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,

via STRAITS and COLOMBO,
MARSEILLES, HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Sea and Baltic Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.

For SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA:

S.S. ALESIA	8th Sept.
S.S. C. FERD. LAEISE	22nd Sept.
S.S. SENEGAMBIA	7th Oct.
S.S. SUEVIA	20th Oct.

Further Particulars, apply to—

HONGKONG, 24th August, 1910.

HOMeward.

For HAVRE & HAMBURG:	27th Aug.
For HAVRE, HAMBURG & ANTWERP:	3rd Sept.
For HAVRE & HAMBURG:	12th Sept.
For ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP:	14th Sept.
For ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP:	28th Sept.
For ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:	1st Oct.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
HONGKONG OFFICE.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(Subject to Alteration).

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.



Connecting at TACOMA with
THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and PUGET SOUND
RAILWAY AND
THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and ST. PAUL RAILWAY.
(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to Chicago). Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Commerce Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

FOR	STEAMERS	Tons (Gross reg.)	LEAVES
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA via KEELUNG, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"TACOMA MARU" Capt. H. Yamamoto	6,178	WEDNESDAY, 7th Sept., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA via MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PANAMA MARU" Capt. T. Ogata	6,659	WEDNESDAY, 21st Sept., at Noon.

The Co.'s Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for stowage. Passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVES
TAMUI via SWATOW, & AMOY	"JOSHIN MARU" Capt. H. MURAYAMA	SUNDAY, 28th Aug., at 10 A.M.
ANPING via SWATOW & AMOY	"SOSHU MARU" Capt. Y. YAMAMOTO	WEDNESDAY, 31st Aug., at Noon.

Special Reduction of 20 per cent. will be allowed to 1st and 2nd Class Passengers to Fuchow during the two months of August and September, 1910.

CHEAPEST THROUGH PASSAGE TO NANKING. In connection with The NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA's Steamers at Shanghai, for The NANKING EXPOSITION.

HONGKONG-NANKING, RETURN.

1st CLASS. 2nd CLASS. 3rd CLASS.

\$73.00 \$55.00 \$27.00.

1st and 2nd Class Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail between Shanghai and Nanking.

Fair Speed. Superior Passenger Accommodation. Electric Light throughout. First Class Cuisine.

The Newly Built Steamers: "CHOSHUN MARU" and "SUJUN MARU" have First Class Cabins AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

T. ARIMA,
MANAGER

THOS. COOK & SON, TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, &c.

CHIEF OFFICE:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.
TICKETS TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.
TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.
FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

OFFICIAL AGENTS FOR THE OBERAMMERGAU PASSION PLAYS OF 1910, AND THE ANGLO-JAPANESE EXHIBITION OF 1910.

Head Office for the Far East:—
16, DES VŒUX ROAD,
HONGKONG.

Japan Office:
32, WATER STREET,
YOKOHAMA.

O. B. ICE

Made from distilled water only. Quadruplicate filtration. Absolute purity assured. Plant open to inspection at all times.

ORIENTAL BREWERY, LTD.

BREWERS and MANUFACTURERS of ICE,

DEPOT: 55 & 57, DES VŒUX ROAD.

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VISITORS AT HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.	KING EDWARD HOTEL.	KING EDWARD HOTEL.
Mr. P. R. Adams	Mr. H. J. Morse	Mr. M. P. Beattie
Mr. K. J. Albert	Mr. A. B. Moulder	Mr. H. Bowden
Mr. J. I. Andrew	Mr. E. Noros	Mr. D. G. Chessman
Mr. J. H. Backhouse	Miss Nore	Mr. F. F. Cox
Mr. A. C. Ernst	Mr. F. A. P. Patrick	Mr. A. C. Hill
Mr. H. O. Clark	Mr. H. Fink	Dr. Hindson
Mr. J. H. Doran	Capt. F. Bafen	Mr. A. Hink
Mr. H. G. Fisher	Mr. E. H. Ray	Mr. Kennedy
Capt. G. A. Forsaith	Mr. E. K. Rodger	Misses K. J. M. Kennedy
Mr. V. Goulbourne	Mr. F. J. Bowley	Miss Leproito
Mr. T. T. Grimes	Mr. C. S. Salmon	Mr. C. F. n
Capt. T. P. Hall	Mr. & Mrs. G. R. Smith	Mr. H. J. Maudling
Mr. W. T. Halrow	Dr. and Mrs. A. D. Spalding	Mr. G. W. McEwen
Hon. Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Hewett	Miss A. Square	Mrs. Morice
Dr. S. Hough	Mr. J. Spittles	
Mr. W. Jackson	Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Thompson	
Mr. E. H. Joseph	Mr. W. H. Trautschold	
Mr. W. Kure	Mr. J. Ulrich	
Mr. & Mrs. A. G. Kaufman	Mr. A. V. Walker	
Mr. W. A. Law	Mr. I. Walton	
Mr. G. T. Lloyd	Miss Warrack	
Mr. W. Logan	Mr. C. E. Watkins	
Mr. D. Macdonald	Mr. H. West	
Miss G. A. Macfarlane	Mrs. E. A. Wilson and child	
Dr. J. S. Macpherson	Mr. H. Winsor	
Mr. & Mrs. H. L. Marker	Mr. G. Wolf	
Dr. O. Marriot	Mr. J. N. Wolfson	
Miss K. A. Massey	Mr. G. W. Wood	
Mr. & Mrs. F. R. McHugh	Col. & Mrs. W. J. Wood	
Mr. D. M. Michie	Miss Wood	
Capt. E. Nickie		
Dr. C. Miller		
Mrs. J. G. Minor		

RODI & WIENENBERGER, PFORZHEIM I/B.

MANUFACTURERS OF
GENUINE ROLLED GOLD JEWELLERIES: NECKLETS,
BRACELETS, BROOCHES, SCARF-PINS, WATCH-CHAINS, &c.
SMALL LOT FOR SALE.

FOR PARTICULARS, CATALOGUES AND SAMPLES, APPLY TO THE SOLE
REPRESENTATIVE FOR CHINA:

HUGO C. A. FROMM,
HONGKONG: 4, QUEEN'S BUILDING. TELEPHONE 960.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN
Route to EUROPE.

The *Chenan*, with the Siberian mail, is due to arrive here to-morrow.
The *Towane*, with the French mail of the 29th ult., left Saigon on Friday, the 26th inst.,
at 7 a.m., and may be expected here on or about Monday, the 29th inst., at daylight.

FOR	PER	DATE
Fort Bayard, Hoihow and Pakhoi	Carl Diederichsen	Saturday, 27th, 9.00 A.M.
Saigon	Quarta	Saturday, 27th, 9.00 A.M.
Bangkok	Paklat	Saturday, 27th, 10.00 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Silena	Saturday, 27th, 10.00 A.M.
Manila	Habi	Saturday, 27th, 10.00 A.M.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang and Sourabaya	Typanas	Saturday, 27th, 10.00 A.M.
Sourabaya	Shishu Maru	Saturday, 27th, 10.00 A.M.
Amoy	Hong Wan I	Saturday, 27th, 10.00 A.M.
KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOICHI, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU & SAN FRANCISCO	Chiyo Maru	Saturday, 27th, Printed Matter and Sam- ples 10.00 A.M. Registration 10.00 A.M. (Registration, with late fee of 10 cents up to 10.30 A.M.) Registration, Kowloon B.O. 10.00 A.M. No late fee. Letters 11.00 A.M.
Macao	Sui Tai	Saturday, 27th, 1.15 P.M.
Shanghai	Mesoo	Saturday, 27th, 3.00 P.M.
Singapore and Deli	Signal	Saturday, 27th, 4.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Waishing	Saturday, 27th, Registration, Kowloon B.O. 5.00 P.M. Printed Matter and Sam- ples 4.00 P.M. Registration 3.00 P.M. (Registration, with late fee of 10 cents up to 4.00 P.M.) Letters 5.00 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER (B.C.) SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE	Empress of China	Saturday, 27th, Registration, with late fee of 10 cents up to 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Anhui	Sunday, 28th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow	Hainan	Sunday, 28th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Tientsin	Joshin Maru	Sunday, 28th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Singapore and Bangkok	Davao Maru	Sunday, 28th, 9.00 A.M.
Saigon	Brand	Monday, 29th, 11.00 A.M.
Hai Phong	Hanoi	Monday, 29th, 11.00 A.M.
Angkor, Koror, Yap, Saipan, Truk, Ponape, Kusaie, Jaluit, Butaritari, Tarawa, Ocean Island, Nauru, Simpsonhafen and Sydney...	Germania	Monday, 29th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE	Tourane	Monday, 29th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hausang	Monday, 29th, 4.00 P.M.
	Haitan	Tuesday, 30th, 9.00 A.M.
EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TATTOORIN (Late letters 11.00 A.M. to NOON. Extra Postage 10 cents) Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.	Australia	Tuesday, 30th, Printed Matter and Sam- ples 10.00 A.M. Registration 10.00 A.M. (Registration, with late fee of 10 cents up to 10.45 A.M.) Registration, Kowloon B.O. 10.00 A.M. No late fee. Letters 11.00 A.M.
Manila	Teau	Tuesday, 30th, 3.00 P.M.
Chetco and Tientsin	Kueichow	Tuesday, 30th, 3.00 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Colombo	Hitachi Maru	Tuesday, 30th, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	Japan	Tuesday, 30th, 5.00 P.M.
Fort Bayard and Haiphong	Touareg	Wednesday, 31st, 8.00 A.M.
Swatow	Haiman	Wednesday, 31st, 9.00 A.M.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Yawata Maru	Wednesday, 31st, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Yokohama	Glamorganshire	Wednesday, 31st, 3.00 P.M.
Manila, Zamboanga, Port Darwin, Thursday, Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Bris- bane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Dunedin, Perth, and Fremantle	Taiyuan	Wednesday, 31st, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiyang	Friday, 2nd, 9.00 A.M.
Manila, Thursday Is. Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Dunedin, Perth, and Fremantle	Kumano Maru	Friday, 2nd, 11.00 A.M.
	Loongang	Friday, 2nd, 3.00 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU & SAN FRANCISCO SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE	Asia	Saturday, 3rd, Printed Matter and Sam- ples 9.00 A.M. Registration 9.00 A.M. (Registration, with late fee of 10 cents up to 9.30 A.M.) Registration, Kowloon B.O. 9.00 A.M. No late fee. Letters 10.00 A.M.

ELECTRIC IRONS

INDISPENSABLE TO EVERY HOUSEHOLD.

THE MISTRESS THE MASTER THE AMAH
can iron her own delicate can iron his own can do all other ironing in
laces. ties. half the time and without
grumbling.

The only CLEAN method of Ironing.
The only HEALTHY method of Ironing.
The only CONVENIENT method of Ironing.

CLEAN because the Iron is Nickel Plated and does not require to be placed over fire.
HEALTHY because you dispense with the necessary for stifling fires, and in the height of
summer ironing can be carried on in PERFECT COMFORT without inhaling the
poisonous fumes given off by gas or charcoal irons.
CONVENIENT because the Iron is always ready for immediate use, can be connected to
any convenient lampholder, and heats up within a couple of minutes.

CAN BE USED FOR SEVERAL HOURS FOR TWENTY CENTS.

WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.

Electrical Engineers,

14, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

[40]

The Most Celebrated Cigarette
in the World.

WILLS'S

"THREE CASTLES"

MILD (Green label)
MEDIUM (Yellow label)
MAGNUMS (large size)

In 20'S Packets or 50'S Air-Tight Tins.

These popular Cigarettes are manufactured in BRISTOL from the finest grades of
Virginia Tobacco with all the skill which W. D. & H. O. WILLS have acquired
during the 200 years which have elapsed since their business was established.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

W. D. & H. O. WILLS.
BRISTOL AND LONDON.

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 26TH, 1910.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTA- TIONS CASH.
BANKS.				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$827½, buy, x.d.
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	\$7	26	\$76, buyers
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	\$8, sellers
China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$8½, buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$14, buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	\$10	\$8, buyers
COTTON MILLS.				
Euro Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 110.
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$5.
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 57½.
Loon-Kung-Mow C. Spin. & Weav. Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 70.
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 240.
DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED	40,000	\$7½	\$6	\$19, buyers
DOCK AND WHARVES.				
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$54, sellers
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$57	all	\$51, buyers
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$62	\$62	\$9, sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 76.
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 116.
ENVIK & CO., LIMITED	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$29½, sellers
GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LIMITED	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$6, sellers
HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS CO., LIMITED	7,000	\$10	all	\$205.
HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$20, buyers
HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED	8,000	\$50	\$50	\$104, sellers
HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$82, sellers
HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED	60,000	\$10	all	\$135, buyers
H'kong & South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	\$7	\$7, nominal
INSURANCE.				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$167½.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$111.
China Traders Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$53.33	\$25	\$87½.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$340.
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	\$5	Tls. 115, buyers
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$840, sales
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$200, sellers
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.				
Hongkong Land Invest. Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$99, buyers
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$8, sales
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$30	\$32, buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 112.
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$39, sellers
MIXING.				
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin	15,000	Fcs. 250	all	\$720.
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	\$1	\$7½, sellers
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	all	\$13½, sales
Philippine Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$12, sellers
REFINERIES.				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$165, sellers
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$26, sellers
ROBINSON PINE CO., LIMITED	4,000	\$50	\$50	\$50, sellers
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.				
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$11, buyers
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$27, sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S.S. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$35, buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 pref. 60,000 def.	\$25	all	60, sol. (L'don
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	2,000,000	\$1	\$1	\$8½, sellers
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$24, sellers
South China Morning Post, Limited	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$12, sellers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	\$25, buyers
STONES AND DISPENSARIES.				
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	all	\$10.
Wm. Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	\$2, sellers
Watkins, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$3.
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$64.
Weissmann, Limited	3,000	\$10	\$10	\$12, buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900 only, 100 shares	\$10	\$4	\$11½, sellers
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$300.
ROBBERS.				
Alagars	—	—	—	6/-
Anglo-Malays	—	—	—	25/-
Balgownie	—	—	—	\$16 (Sta.)
Batu Tigas	—	—	—	102/6
Bukit Kajangs	—	—	—	63/6
Castlefields, fully paid	—	—	—	120/-
Cheviots	—	—	—	17/6 prem.
Eastern and International	—	—	—	116/6
Highlands and Lowlands	—	—	—	6/9 prem.
Kamunings	—	—	—	—
Kuala Lumpur	—	—	—	—
Labas	—	—	—	—
Leabury's	—	—	—	92/6
Linggis	—	—	—	54/-
London Ventures	—	—	—	12/9
Merlomas	—	—	—	7/6
Peyols	—	—	—	\$30 (Sta.)
Sandoroffs	—	—	—	\$31, x div. (Str.)
Sapongas	—	—	—	27/6
Shalford	—	—	—	74/-
Singapore and Johore	—	—	—	\$16 (Str.)
Sumatra Paras	—	—	—	13/-
Sungai-Kapars	—	—	—	118/6
United Serdangs	—	—	—	—
Loans.				
Chinese Imperial 1886	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
	Tls. 767,200	Tls. 250	7% p. annum	Par.

FERNON & SMYTH, Share-Brokers.

COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE
CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

August 26th.

ON LONDON:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/5½
Bank Bills, on demand	1/9½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/9½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/9½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/9½
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	1/9½
ON PARIS:—	
Bank Bills, on demand	225½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	229½
ON GERMANY:—	
On demand	182½
ON NEW YORK:—	
Bank Bills, on demand	43½
Credits, at 60 days' sight	44½
ON BOMBAY:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	133½
Bank, on demand	133½
ON CALCUTTA:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	133½
Bank, on demand	133½
ON SHANGHAI:—	
Bank, at sight	74½
Private, 30 days' sight	75½
ON YOKOHAMA:—	
On demand	87½
ON MANILA:—	
On demand	76½
ON SINGAPORE:—	
On demand	107½
ON BATAVIA:—	
On demand	21½
ON HAIPHONG:—	
On demand	2½
ON SAIGON:—	
On demand	57
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$51.15
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$53.40
BAR SILVER, per oz.	24½

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

	per cent
Chinese	20 cents pieces, \$5.24 discount.
Hongkong	\$5.15
Hongkong	\$5.15
Hongkong	\$5.98

SIEMSEN & CO.,

Machinery Dept.

Hongkong.

MACHINERY IN STOCK AT HONGKONG.

Complete Suction Gas Plant, 56 H.P.

1 Otto Original Oil Engine, 4½ H.P.

Printing Machines for Foot power, 9 inches
by 13 inches and 10 inches by 14½ inches
Printing surface.

Round Knitting Machines, 3½ inches and 3½
inches diameter, complete with needles, etc.

Portable Fire Engines.

Lathes.

Drilling Machines, for holes up to 1½ inches.

Punching Machines.

Duplex Steam Pumps of various sizes.

Gould's Force Pumps.

Diaphragm Pumps.

Wing Pumps.

Vices.

Pulsometer, capacity, 160 Gallons per minute.

Portable Field Forges.

Mining Tools and Implements,
etc., etc., etc.

Prospectus, Estimates, etc., Free.

[860]

OPIMUM.

August 26th.

Quotations are:—	
Malwa New	\$1,870/1,920 per picul
Malwa Old	\$1,930/1,960
Malwa Older	\$1,970/2,000
Malwa V. Old	\$2,010/2,050
Pernian fine quality	\$1,400/1,500
Pernian extra fine	\$2,000
Patna New	\$1,800
Patna Old	\$1,800
Benares New	\$1,800
Benares Old	\$1,800

BEKANNTMACHUNG.

DIE Bekanntmachung aus dem diesseitigen
Handelsregister, sowie andere gesetzlich
vorgeschriebene Veröffentlichungen werden im
Jahr 1910 durch den

"OSTASIATISCHEN LLOYD"
und die
"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"

erfolgen.
KAISERLICH DEUTSCHES
KONSULAT.
Swatow, den 16. Dezember 1909. [1537]

BEKANNTMACHUNG.

DIE amtlichen Bekanntmachungen des
Kaiserlich Deutschen Konsulats in Canton
werden während des Jahres 1910 im
OSTASIATISCHEN LLOYD der CANTON WEEKLY
NEWS und nach Bedarf auch in der HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS veröffentlicht werden.
KAISERLICH DEUTSCHES
KONSULAT.
Canton, den 15. Dezember, 1909. [1544]

BEKANNTMACHUNG.

DIE amtlichen Veröffentlichungen des
Konsulats Pakhoi-Hoihow werden im
Jahr 1910 durch den
"OSTASIATISCHEN LLOYD"
und "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"
erfolgen.
KAISERLICH DEUTSCHES
KONSULAT.
Pakhoi, den 24. Dezember 1909. [1568]